

SEWARD COUNTY

Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey



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Prepared for:

Nebraska State Historical Society



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

The Nebraska State Historical Society (NSHS) contracted with Heritage Research, Ltd., to conduct a Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey (NeHBS) of Seward County. The survey was conducted in the fall of 2006 to document properties that possess historic or architectural significance. Seward County was previously surveyed in 1979, when 527 properties were identified and recorded in the NeHBS. These, and 69 other properties, were reevaluated as part of this project. In addition, 406 properties were newly identified and documented.

Surveyed properties were evaluated for their potential to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (National Register). Ninety individual properties in Seward County are recommended as potentially eligible for the National Register.

Within the report, when a surveyed building is mentioned, its NeHBS site number follows its reference in the text (i.e. SW02-001). These site numbers begin with an abbreviation for the county, SW for Seward County, and a two-digit number referring to its location within the county. Each community has a number, for example Bee is "02" and rural sites are numbered "00." The last three numbers refer to the specific building or structure within the NeHBS inventory.

Heritage Research, Ltd., would like to thank the following state and local organizations and individuals for assisting us with this study: local residents who participated in the public meeting; the staff at the Seward County Historical Museum; Jill Dolberg, Bob Puschendorf and Stacy Stupka-Burda of the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office (NESHPO); the staff of the Nebraska State Historical Society Archives and Library; and noted Nebraska historian Jane Graff.

Heritage Research prepared this report under contract with the NSHS. Brian J. Faltinson and Michael T. McQuillen were the principal historians for Heritage Research who prepared the survey and report. They were assisted by John N. Vogel.

The NeHBS projects are administered by the NESHPO – a division of the NSHS. The NeHBS is funded in part with the assistance of a federal grant from the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service. However, the contents and opinions expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Regulations of the U.S. Department of the Interior strictly prohibit unlawful discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, age or handicap. Any person who believes he or she has been discriminated against in any program, activity or facility operated by a recipient of federal assistance should write to: Director, Office of Equal Opportunity, National Park Service, 1849 C Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20240.

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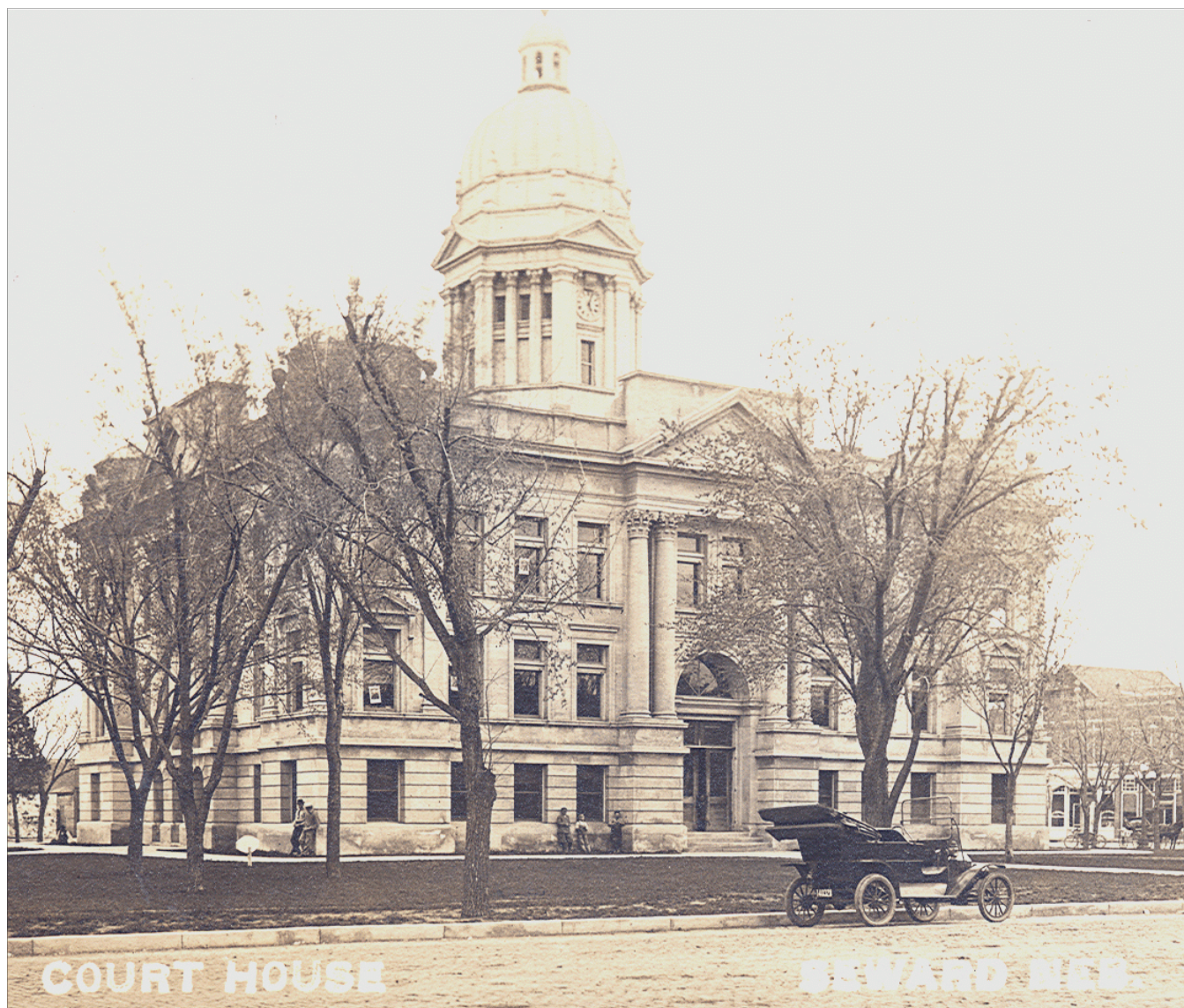
Images shown in the glossary are adapted from Barbara Wyatt, ed., *Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin*, vol. 2, Architecture (Madison, WI: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1986). Unless otherwise noted, all other images are 2006 survey photographs taken by Heritage Research.

Cover: The Carl Ebers Farmstead, Seward County (Photograph from the Ebers Family Collection)

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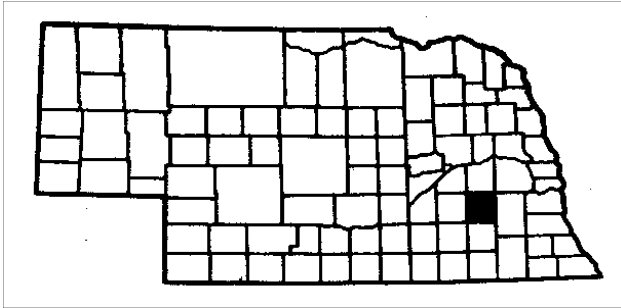
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Seward County Court House, which was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1990, in a circa 1920s image

CHAPTER 1: HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

Seward County



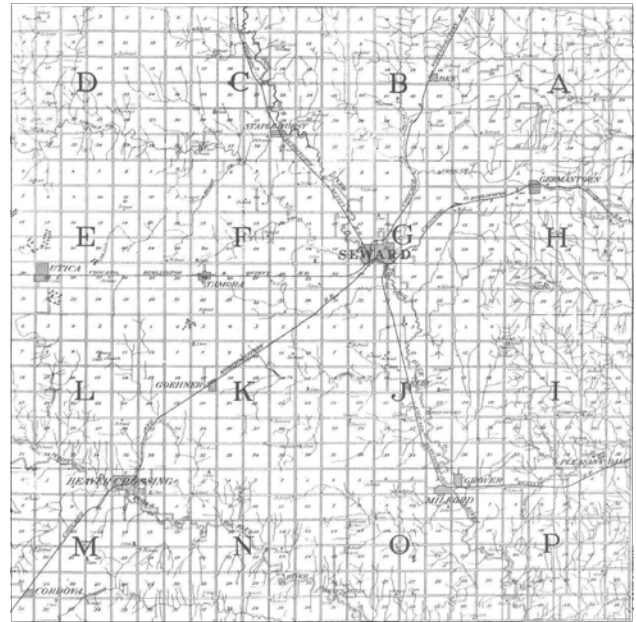
Seward County is in southeastern Nebraska

Located in southeastern Nebraska immediately northwest of the county containing the state capital of Lincoln, Seward County is approximately 576 square miles in size and contains sixteen townships. The Big Blue River runs north to south through the middle of the county and is its most significant waterway. The prairie terrain of Seward County ranges from flat to gently rolling with numerous small, tree-lined streams that create a picturesque landscape. The city of Seward is the county seat.

The Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854 opened up settlement in Nebraska with the creation of the Nebraska Territory. Originally known as Greene County, the first settler in Seward County was Daniel Morgan, who arrived in 1858. Settlement occurred slowly; only sixteen people had arrived by 1860. Due to the county's original namesake supporting the Confederacy during the Civil War, the Territorial Legislature in 1862 changed the name to Seward in honor of William H. Seward, who was Abraham Lincoln's Secretary of State. At this time, settlement remained sparse due to limited transportation and the Civil War. Most early settlers clustered along the Big Blue River and engaged in ranching. Formal organization of the county coincided with Nebraska statehood in 1867.¹

Early access to Seward County was gained via the emerging network of western migration and freight trails across the state. In 1861, a territorial

road skirted the county's southern boundary which resulted in the rudimentary settlement of Camden at the bridge where the trail crossed the Big Blue River. Three years later, the Steam Wagon Road crossed the entire county generally along the boundary between the lower two tiers of the county's townships. A mill and a cluster of houses known as Milford sprouted at the ford where the road crossed the Big Blue River. A third settlement site, largely consisting of a mill along the Big Blue River, emerged at the location that would eventually become the city of Seward. The Steam Wagon Road carried thousands of wagons and settlers westward. A number of people, however, chose to settle in Seward County and created the foundation for further settlement.²



1908 Map of Seward County

Seward County's proximity to the new state capital in Lincoln served as a catalyst for an exponential increase in its settlement. Although railroad speculation had fueled land acquisition and most of the county's land was claimed prior to 1867, Seward County had a population of only three hundred. Once the capital was located, people began to pour into the entire area surrounding Lincoln and the county's population soared to 4,000 by 1872. These residents soon organized twenty-six schools throughout the county.³

Although formally organized in 1867, Seward County did not have a platted—much less an incorporated—community at that time. This would change with the contentious debate over the location of the county seat. The contest was between Camden, Milford and Seward. As part of the political maneuvering for the county seat, Milford's founder, J.L. Davidson, platted the community in November 1867. This had the unintended consequence of Camden backers throwing their support to Seward (Camden and Seward were formally platted in May 1868). As a result, Seward became the county seat. Litigation, complicated by additional railroad speculation, dragged the process on until the issue was finally settled in Seward's favor in 1871.⁴



SW00-169: An abandoned railroad bed and stone culvert on the line that ran from Seward to Bee

It was the arrival of the railroad that spawned most of Seward County's communities and transformed agriculture and local economic development. Railroads allowed farmers to concentrate on growing cash crops and businessmen were able offer a wider array of manufactured goods. The first line through the county was surveyed in 1868 by the Midland Pacific Railroad, but nothing was built until 1874 when tracks were laid from Lincoln to Seward through the new railroad community of Germantown (present-day Garland). This line was extended westward in 1877 and resulted in the platting of the villages of Tamora and Utica. Seward County's second rail line was constructed by the Atchison & Nebraska Railroad in 1879. It entered the county in the southeast corner and ran through Milford and Seward before extending northward into Butler County. New town plats for Pleasant Dale, Ruby and Staplehurst were recorded along this line.

The county's final rail line was constructed in 1887 by the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley Railroad. It extended from the southwest to the northeast corner of the county. As a result, the railroad communities of Cordova, Beaver Crossing, Goehner and Bee were platted. The county's first settlement of Camden ceased to exist by the turn of the twentieth century as it was bypassed by the railroads.⁵

Seward County's primary focus has always been agriculture. While produce totals were negligible in the 1860 census, the county's farmers cultivated 181,886 acres by 1890. Over the next ten years, the number of farms in Seward County plateaued at 2,285. These farmers continued to improve their enterprises and cultivated 320,499 acres in 1910. As a result, Seward County farmers supported twelve grain markets and twenty-six grain elevators. The 1920s were a time of agricultural depression in Nebraska and, by 1930, the county claimed 2,132 farms that tilled only 265,835 acres. Hard times continued into the 1930s and agricultural production fell steadily until the beginning of World War II.⁶



SW00-002: A barn near Milford

From the county's earliest days, corn was the farmer's crop of choice. Census records in 1880 indicate a harvest of 2.4 million bushels, while oats, the next closest crop, recorded a harvest of only 214,494 bushels. A smaller amount of wheat also was raised. Ten years later, the impact of railroads on cash crop farming and the full

settlement of the county was evident in that corn production had skyrocketed to 6.6 million bushels, the oat harvest totaled 1.3 million bushels and the wheat crop was recorded at 56,379 bushels. These numbers remained relatively stable over the next decade, as demonstrated by the 1900 harvest. Corn produced that year totaled 5.5 million bushels, oats comprised 2.4 million bushels and wheat yielded 172,960 bushels. Twenty years later, Seward County's crop production mirrored a statewide decline. The 1920 harvest totaled 2.3 million bushels of corn and 1.4 million bushels of oats. Only the wheat crop increased and that reached 1.4 million bushels.⁷



The Carl Ebers Farmstead, Seward County (Ebers Family Collection)

Seward County was also prominent in producing livestock. Swine were among the first animals raised in any large quantity. There were 48,312 swine present in 1880, a number that jumped to 91,990 by 1890 before declining to 37,003 in 1920. Cattle also proliferated in the county. There were 11,560 head of cattle present in 1880; a number that grew to 91,990 in 1890 before declining to 27,350 in 1920. Originally, most cattle in the county were raised for beef, but by 1920, the herd was equally split between beef and dairy cattle. In that year, dairy farmers produced 2.4 million gallons of milk.⁸

The advent of the automobile in the early

twentieth century brought about a significant improvement to the county's road network. While roads on section lines had existed for a number of years, they were often poorly maintained and impassible when wet. The creation of the Nebraska State Highway system and the Good Roads Movement played a significant role in improving the county's roads. Well-traveled roads were merged into the state system. Several national routes also spanned the county. One of the most prominent was the Detroit-Lincoln-Denver Highway (US Highway 6), which passed through Milford. A significant route known as the Seward-York-Aurora Highway (US Highway 34) crossed the center of the county through Seward. Improvements consisting of building bridges and grading, graveling and paving roadways throughout the county occurred in the 1920s and 1930s. A number of roadside businesses such as gas stations, garages and motels also emerged along these improved routes. In 1961, work began on Interstate 80. It was completed through the county in 1966.⁹



SW00-273: Circa 1920s USH 34 Bridge East of Seward

Since World War II, Seward County has endured change—as did many of the state's rural counties. Many of the county's ninety-five rural school districts were consolidated. Today public schools exist only in Seward, Milford, Utica and Pleasant Dale. While the farming population has declined due to mechanization, the county continues to benefit from its proximity to Lincoln. Individuals who desire to live in small towns and rural areas

can reside in Seward County and easily commute to Lincoln. As a result, the county has maintained an upward trend in population. In 1940, the county had 14,167 residents, a number that had increased to 15,450 by 1990. The area remains tied primarily to an agricultural economy, although diversification is evident through the existence of several sizable manufacturing companies and two colleges.¹⁰



SW00-165: This former rural school north of Seward is one of the few remaining such structures in the county

Beaver Crossing

The first settlement in the vicinity of Beaver Crossing can be traced to 1862 when John Leonard started a ranch along Beaver Creek at a freight trail crossing. Several others soon followed. While these early pioneers engaged in ranching, their primary income derived from providing food and other goods to travelers along nearby freight and western migration trails. In 1867, a post office named Beaver Crossing was opened in the home of Roland Reed in Township L. Within the next four years, a general store and the Smith & Ingels Flour Mill had been constructed in the area. However, T.H. Tisdale, the local postmaster, moved the post office, along with his general store, from its original location on Beaver Creek to the town's current location in Township M adjacent to the West Fork of the Big Blue River.¹¹

Tisdale's new store soon attracted a second store,

and in 1871, a blacksmith shop, flour mill and a hotel were built. The settlement soon numbered fifty people and in 1875 it was platted. Attempts were made to lure a railroad throughout the 1870s and early 1880s, but it was not until 1887 that a branch line was built through the village. A building boom ensued and by 1890, Beaver Crossing touted a population of three hundred, as well as thirty businesses. In addition to the standard assortment of general stores, blacksmith shops and hotels, the town featured a newspaper, bank, confectionary, two barber shops and a billiard hall.¹²



A turn-of-the-century image of Beaver Crossing's Main Street

Beaver Crossing's lowland location supported a number of artesian wells. Beginning in the 1890s, a significant quantity of truck farms emerged in the area. These farms employed a large number of seasonal workers and supported several canneries until the mass use of deep-well irrigation eliminated the artesian wells. Also, the city's picturesque location on the West Fork of the Big Blue River supported weekend tourists who enjoyed swimming, fishing and experiencing nature. By 1910, the town had reached its high-point in population of approximately nine hundred.

Throughout most of its history, Beaver Crossing supported a public school. The community built a large, two-story brick school in 1928 (**SW01-054**). In 1967, Beaver Crossing merged its high school with the newly formed, multi-county, Centennial School District and moved its

elementary school classes to this district in 1976. The Faith Christian Mennonite School then utilized this former public school facility for a period of time. With regard to religion, Beaver Crossing possessed Evangelical and Methodist Episcopal congregations in 1890. It ultimately had as many as seven churches. One of those is the Church of Christ Church (**SW01-028**), which was built in 1907. Today, Beaver Crossing supports a small business community, which includes the Beaver Hardware Store (**SW01-043**) and maintains a population of approximately 450.¹³



SW01-068: Beaver Crossing Park Entrance Gate

Bee

Bee traces its origins to 1887 and the construction of the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley Railroad. Its first settlers primarily were English speaking who opened a variety of businesses including four stores, a hotel and bank and two grain elevators. These original villagers soon moved on and the town's population was replaced with a significant number of Czech immigrants who then organized the St. Wenceslaus Catholic Church.¹⁴

Bee's close-knit, Czech population reached a height of 250 in the 1920s and its small main street grew with the additions of a service station, mechanic shop and a bowling alley. Local builder and architect Vladimir Sobotka constructed a town hall (**SW02-009**) and large, brick school (**SW02-013**), in addition to numerous houses

around the town. Sobotka also designed the unique, twelve-sided States Ballroom (**SW02-008**) in 1938, which was built by the Works Progress Administration (WPA). The large ballroom soon became a center of social activity in the town, as well as the surrounding area, and was the site of numerous dances, concerts, plays and basketball games. It was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1981.¹⁵

The railroad through Bee was abandoned in 1962 and commercial activity gradually shifted to the area's larger communities. Community spirit remained strong, however, as illustrated by the construction of a large new church for the St. Wenceslaus parish in 1965 (**SW02-021**) and by maintaining the last Class I school in Seward County. Bee recorded a population of 223 in 2000, which was an increase from its 1990 total of 192.¹⁶



SW02-021: St. Wenceslaus Church

Cordova

Located in southwestern Seward County, Cordova was platted in 1887 by the Pioneer Town Site Company along the newly constructed Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley Railroad. Among the first businesses in the town were a pair of general stores, a bank, a blacksmith shop and a saloon. Area farmers utilized a grain elevator (**SW03-014**), a grain dealer, as well as a harness and a wagon maker and an agricultural implement dealer. As the town matured, Cordova acquired

Bee Architect: Vladimir Sobotka

Vladimir Sobotka was born in Dwight, Nebraska, on 14 February 1895. His family moved to Bee when he was thirteen and he soon assisted his father with his carpentry business. Sobotka played a key role in organizing the Bee Fire Department and built the original block of the Bee Fire Department/City Hall Building (SW02-009) in 1913. He then worked as a builder in Dwight after that town had suffered a devastating fire. He continued in this role until drafted into the army during World War I. After Sobotka returned from Europe in 1919, he took drafting classes via correspondence. He designed and built a wide variety of homes and other buildings in the Bee vicinity throughout the 1920s, including a bank and the Bee School (SW02-013).

**SW02-009: The Bee Fire Department and City Hall**

In the 1930s, Sobotka worked for James Blackman and James Young and gained knowledge regarding the use of concrete in building construction. He later worked for the Wilson Construction Company of David City, Nebraska. The firm's owner, Harry Wilson, managed the area's W.P.A. projects and utilized Sobotka's design talents for several projects, including his signature design, the twelve-sided, poured concrete, States Ballroom (SW02-008) in Bee, which was completed in 1938. Other projects in which Sobotka was involved during the 1930s included the David City Memorial Park and the York City Auditorium.

Sobotka left Bee in 1940 to work as a concrete supervisor

**SW02-008: The States Ballroom**

during the construction of the Hastings Naval Ammunition Depot, as well as doing some design work for the Lincoln Air Base. After the war, he designed the War Memorial Football Stadium in Grand Island. In 1949, he joined the Lincoln architectural firm of Meginnis & Schaumberg and worked as a building inspector. He continued in that role when the company was acquired by the firm of Hoskins, Western & Sonderegger. He also continued to design buildings in his hometown of Dwight early into the 1980s. Sobotka died on 30 January 1990.

**The Cornerstone of the Bee School**

Architect Files—Vladimir Sobotka, Located at the Nebraska State Historical Society, Lincoln, NE.

the services of several physicians and two newspapers. The village reached its peak population of three hundred in the early 1900s. Its

residents primarily consisted of German and Danish immigrants, many of whom worshiped at Our Savior's Lutheran Church (SW03-012).¹⁷

A fire in 1911 destroyed many small, frame businesses and the opera house along the south side of Cordova's main street. As a result, local citizens donated \$1,000 to construct a large business block (SW03-023) that consisted of three storefronts as well as a second-floor fraternal hall. A second fire in 1923 destroyed the stores along the north side of main street and these were also replaced with brick structures, including a Neo-classical bank (SW03-022).¹⁸



SW03-001: A recreation of Cordova's windmill, which had provided water for the town's residents for many years



SW03-012: The window over the entrance of the former Our Savior's Lutheran Church in Cordova

The first school in the area opened in 1883, and was soon replaced by a two-story, frame structure in Cordova in 1890. Several rural school districts consolidated with the Cordova school in the early

twentieth century. It is believed that was the first school in the state to provide rural busing. In 1954, a brick building (SW03-025) replaced the 1890 facility. This school closed in 1986 and it currently is used as a business.¹⁹

The railroad line was removed in 1976 and the population of the town has declined to its current level of 127. The community does retain a bank and a variety of other businesses. Two modern Lutheran churches have been constructed, as well as a large community center in 1982.²⁰

Garland

Originally named Germantown, Garland was platted in 1874 by Hiland Fraisure along the Midland Pacific Railroad line. In response to war-time patriotism, Germantown was renamed Garland in 1917 when the town council voted to change the town's name in honor of Raymond Garland, who was the first town resident to die in World War I. It soon featured a general store, school, post office and two grain elevators. By 1890, Garland's business district contained thirteen enterprises, including a general store, lumberyard, saloon, drug store and two blacksmith shops. Other services were a livery, dressmaker, hardware store, harnessmaker, agricultural implement dealer, grain buyer and a doctor. These enterprises served the town's 225 residents.²¹

Over the next thirty years, growth continued in Garland, which recorded a population of five hundred in 1915. The business district expanded with the opening of two grocery stores, a furniture store, a hotel, two billiard parlors, an automobile garage and a barber shop. Also included in Garland's main street was the imposing Germantown National Bank (SW04-001), which was built in 1917 and listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1984. In addition to commerce, Garland also contained several industrial concerns such as the Germantown Creamery, which opened in 1892, and the Germantown Condensed Milk Company, which organized in 1918.²²

With regard to civic issues, Garland residents organized a volunteer fire department in 1919 and constructed a water tower in 1928 (**SW04-034**). Also in 1928, a combined elementary and high school (**SW04-020**) was built, which received a gymnasium addition in 1964. By 2000, Garland's population numbered 247.²³



SW01-001: The Germantown National Bank in Garland is listed in the National Register

Goehner

The village of Goehner traces its origin to the construction of the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley Railroad in 1887. Seward merchant John Goehner served as the catalyst for the railroad project while he was a state senator. Platted on a tract owned by Goehner, the railroad stop soon became the site of several businesses that included a grain elevator and a creamery. In addition to serving the commercial interests of area farmers, Goehner also claimed Methodist, Lutheran, Congregational and Evangelical churches. In 1890, the population of Goehner numbered 75. Also in that year, a frame schoolhouse was built which served the community until the three-story brick Goehner High School (**SW05-013**) was constructed in 1919. Goehner became part of the Grange movement in 1933 and received \$15,000 after the local chapter won top place in a National Community Service Project competition. The prize was used to construct a new Grange Hall (**SW05-005**) in 1952.²⁴

The Eberspacher House and the Seward County Historical Society Museum

Executed in the Queen Anne style, the Gottlob and Anna Eberspacher House (**SW05-026**) stands on the grounds of the Seward County Historical Society in Goehner. It was originally located on a farmstead west of Milford and built in 1906 for just under \$5,000. The house featured battery-powered electric lights, the batteries for which were charged by a small gasoline-powered generator.



The Gottlob and Anna Eberspacher House

When Gottlob died in 1948, Anna continued to live in the house with two of her daughters. When Anna died in 1978, at the age of 101, the farm was sold and the house was remodeled. In 1995, Richard and Nancy Knuth donated the house to the Seward County Historical Society under the condition that it be moved; which makes it ineligible for listing in the National Register.

In February 1996, the home was moved four miles northwest and across I-80 to its current location. The house was restored to its original appearance and it was decorated and furnished with circa 1910 items. Since that time, the museum has obtained numerous heirlooms from the Eberspacher family to further enhance the home's original appearance.

In addition to the Eberspacher House, the Seward County Historical Society maintains the District #64 schoolhouse and a pioneer-era log cabin that had been encapsulated as part of an area farmhouse and uncovered during a recent renovation. "SCHS's Eberspacher House," Historical context sheet provided by the Seward County Historical Society, Goehner, NE.

By the 1960s, the Goehner business district

included a post office, grocery store, bar, plumbing and heating shop, TV repair store and grain elevator. Its population at the time was 106. While consolidation closed its schools and the rail line was abandoned, community spirit remained strong within Goehner. Local initiatives resulted in the creation of the Seward County Historical Museum in 1976, which is located on expansive grounds centered around the Gottlob Eberspacher House (**SW05-026**). Community efforts also led to the construction of a new fire station in 1983, as well as the remodeling of the community center. Goehner recorded a population of 186 in 2000.²⁵

Milford

Located in the southern half of Seward County, Milford was founded at a fording site where the Steam Wagon Road crossed the Big Blue River. The town grew around a mill constructed by J.L. Davidson in 1866, the ruins of which remain visible (**SW06-047**). Considered to be the settlement's founder, Davidson soon replaced the ford with a primitive bridge. He formally platted the village in 1867 as part of a failed effort to gain the county seat. Undaunted by this failure, Milford continued to grow. By 1870 the community featured two general stores, a hotel, a druggist and one of the county's first newspapers—*The Blue Valley Record*.²⁶



Milford's Methodist Episcopal Church and Masonic Temple

Bypassed by the county's first rail line, the Atchison & Nebraska Railroad reached the nearby

Grover station in 1879. Milford incorporated in 1882. By 1890, Milford was firmly established as a city with a population of 700 and over fifty businesses providing a variety of services. The location of two state institutions—the Nebraska Soldiers & Sailors Home and the Nebraska Industrial Home for Women (**SW00-003**)—helped the city recover from the bitter loss of the county seat. The thriving business climate and economic impact of the two state entities also promoted the construction of numerous large and ornate houses throughout Milford.²⁷



Postcard of the Nebraska Industrial Home

In the early twentieth century, a massive reconstruction of the nearby rail line brought railroad services directly into Milford. Part of this project involved elevating the line above the Big Blue River through the construction of a large bridge (**SW00-274**) and raising the overall grade of the line. Shortly thereafter, Milford found itself located along the route of the Detroit-Lincoln-Denver Highway, which brought a paved road to the community, in addition to providing a catalyst for gas stations (**SW06-050**), motels and other roadside-related businesses.²⁸

By 1939, the Soldiers & Sailors Home had closed and State Senator Stan Matzke, a local resident, successfully located a state trade school on the site. The school opened in May 1941. After the start of World War II, it was used by the military to train soldiers in a variety of technical skills. The school became Nebraska's primary technical/trade school after the war. Today, the institution

Seward County and the Big Blue River

From the very beginning of settlement of Seward County, the Big Blue River and its tributaries of the West Blue River, Lincoln Creek and Plum Creek have been instrumental in the county's development. The county's first settlers clustered near these streams because it was the only source of timber on the prairie. The county's first settlements of Camden and Milford were built at locations where early trails forded the Big Blue River. Also, these early waterways provided locations for primitive dams that powered early grist and saw mills throughout the county. These mills were vital in supporting the area's early economy of subsistence farming and trading with pioneers passing through the area on the westward migration trails. Eventually, some mill sites expanded into actual settlements. Mills were very important in the initial development of Milford, Seward, Beaver Crossing and Staplehurst.



Historic image of the Big Blue River at Camp Kiwanis

Eventually, the ease of transportation brought about by railroads diminished the importance of the local mill; however, the river remained a driving force in the local economy through the development of its hydroelectric

potential. At the turn of the twentieth century, local entrepreneur Burdette Boyes and Henry Babson began the Blue River Power Company, which constructed seven hydroelectric dams along the Big Blue River to provide power for area communities, as well as nearby farmers. The company was sold to the Iowa-Nebraska Light and Power Company in the 1920s. By the 1950s, economies of scale reduced the efficiency of these hydroelectric dams and they were all abandoned or dismantled. Today, much of this infrastructure is gone, although a prominent example is the dam of the Big Blue Power Co. Station #1 (SW00-012) in the vicinity of Milford.

The Big Blue River and its tributaries were also a source of relaxation. The large, picturesque pools created by the hydroelectric dams promoted fishing, swimming and recreational boating. A number of fishing cottages eventually lined the banks of the county's larger waterways and several still exist today. The river also served as the site of large gatherings, as well as the development of two permanent camps. In 1913, Riverside Park (SW00-251) in Milford was created along the east bank of the Big Blue River. The site of a multitude of religious conventions, camps and gatherings, the park included numerous cabins, tent sites, a dining hall and a chapel. The site served in a religious capacity for decades and remains today as a campground and retreat site. On the west side of the river at Milford was Camp Kiwanis (SW00-250), which was started in 1920 by the Lincoln chapter of this community service group. Eventually reaching sixty-three acres in size, the site served as a summer girls camp for over fifty years.

Jane Graff, *On a Bend of the River*, 34-35; Harold Davisson, *Seward, Nebraska: Stories About a Small Town by a Small Town Boy* (N.p.: Locally published, 1974), 64-66.

(SW00-005) is known as the Southeast Community College–Milford Campus.²⁹

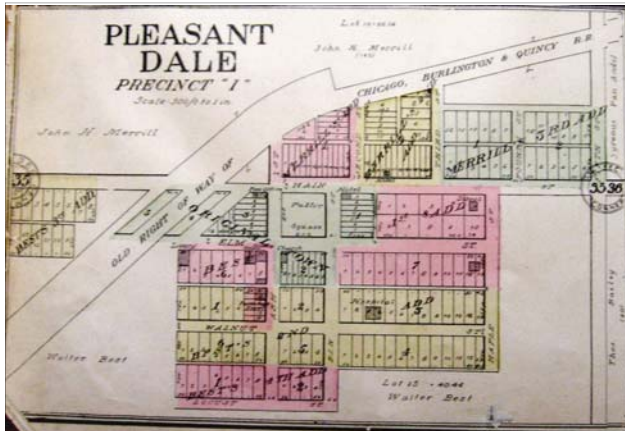
Milford suffered a devastating tornado in 1957 that destroyed over 150 buildings. However, the city recovered and had, by 1967, reached a population of 1,800. Due to the community college and proximity to Lincoln, Milford has continued to grow. As a result, the city has constructed a swimming pool and new school buildings, in addition to improving other city services. Today, the population of Milford is

approximately 2,050.³⁰

Pleasant Dale

While a post office named Pleasant Dale was in the area as early as 1871, the present-day village was not platted until four years after the completion of the Atchison & Nebraska Railroad in 1879. By 1890, one-hundred people lived in the town and it possessed two general stores, an agricultural implement dealer, grain market and a saloon. In 1907, the railroad through Pleasant

Dale was relocated one-half mile to the south of town as part of a larger railroad improvement project. Nevertheless, growth in Pleasant Dale continued and in 1915 it claimed a population of two hundred, as well as ten businesses.³¹



1905 Plat Map of Pleasant Dale

Community life revolved around the Bethlehem Lutheran Church and the United Methodist Church (SW07-005), as well as the local school which was built in 1890. That school was replaced with a brick high school in 1915 (SW07-009). Pleasant Dale maintained a high school until it merged with Milford in 1959, at which time the facility served as an elementary school for which a new building was erected in 1976. Pleasant Dale presently maintains a population of 245.³²

Ruby

The small depot stop of Ruby was founded in 1879 with the construction of the Atchison & Nebraska Railroad. Located between the well-established cities of Milford and Seward, Ruby remained quite small and in the 1910s, it featured two grain elevators, a post office, two stores and a town hall (SW08-001). The town never incorporated and today consists of a large grain elevator, the town hall and a few houses.³³

Seward

Roughly located in the center of the county,

Seward was platted in 1868 and emerged as the county seat after a bitter fight that was not concluded until 1871. Soon after the community was platted, W.H. Tuttle built the Commercial Hotel and Beaty & Davis opened a general store. Growth was rapid after the county seat issue was settled and the Midland Pacific Railroad line was completed in 1874.³⁴

Seward possessed many of the trappings of a well-developed city by the mid 1890s. During the period, a YMCA (SW09-173) and a Carnegie Library were constructed (SW09-172). The city no longer possessed a pioneer town appearance as represented by its fifty-two blocks of paved streets and twenty miles of board and paved sidewalks. Utility services included electricity from the local light plant and water from a municipal waterworks. Telephone service also was in operation by the 1890s.³⁵



Historic Postcard of Seward's Downtown

The downtown commercial district evolved around a public square, which became the site of the Seward County Courthouse (SW09-093) in 1906. This district served the city's two thousand residents with a wide variety of enterprises. Soon a number of ornate and substantial buildings were constructed to house these enterprises. Notable examples include the Zimmerer Hardware Store Building (SW09-136), the Tishue Block (SW09-147) and the I.H. Feary Building (SW09-175). Many of the city's businessmen also constructed large houses in the community. Those owned by the Jones (SW09-074) and Cattle (SW09-006)

banking families are examples.³⁶

In addition to being the Seward County seat and commercial center, the city also offered a collegiate education through Concordia College. Founded in 1894 by the Missouri Synod of the Lutheran Church, classes were first held in Founders's Hall (**SW09-344**). With regard to elementary and secondary education, Seward residents supported a significant building program in the first quarter of the twentieth century. Constructed on a two-block parcel during the period was a massive high school (**SW09-094**) and an large elementary school (**SW09-099**).³⁷

Strong growth continued in Seward after the turn of the twentieth century. Ninety-two commercial businesses operated in the city, in addition to several industrial concerns. New technology and applications, such as the automobile, spurred businesses such as gas stations and automobile dealerships. Remaining examples of these early enterprises include the former John Zimmerer Ford Dealership (**SW09-130**) and the Willers' Skelly Service Station (**SW09-123**). The city annexed additional land and a number of new homes were constructed by local builders. One such craftsman was John Hughes, whose sons would later begin the Hughes Brothers Manufacturing Company (**SW09-242**). It emerged as a national leader in the manufacturing of powerline components.³⁸



Historic Postcard of the Seward City Hall

After World War II, a series of municipal and public improvements were completed in Seward.

Hughes Brothers Manufacturing

A significant long-time employer in Seward County, Hughes Brothers Manufacturing traces its origins to a small construction company operated by John, Ben, Burr and Ted Hughes in the 1910s and early 1920s. In 1921, a devastating ice storm in Seward County damaged many of the power lines of the Blue River Power Company and replacement crossarms were hard to come by. Having a substantial amount of lumber on hand, the four Hughes brothers quickly began to mill these and other related items. By 1923, Hughes Brothers Manufacturing was fully engaged in building cross arms and other power line components in addition to building houses. At first, the company built only wood components, but had developed a steel product line by 1927. In 1934, the company played an important role in the construction of a 225-mile power line from North Platte to Columbus—a significant line in expanding power distribution in Nebraska. It was during this time that the company stopped building houses and totally focused on power line components.

In 1940, the company built the first portion of its current plant (**SW09-242**), which was converted to the production of ammunition boxes, land mine casings and ship components during World War II. After the war, Hughes Brothers refocused on the electric utility industry and built a succession of additions to the factory as growth continued. Today, the firm remains in Seward and manufactures and markets a wide variety of power line products around the world.

“Hughes Brothers Company History,” Material online at connectseward.org/bus/man/HB/history.html; Les Piper, Long time employee of Hughes Brothers, Interview with Brian J. Faltinson, October 2006, Notes on file at Heritage, Research, Menomonee Falls, WI.

The local swimming pool was upgraded and a hospital was constructed. A large bequest by Mrs. Jessie Langworthy funded the construction of a sizeable community center (**SW09-257**). In 1958, the city built a sewage treatment plant and made overall improvements to the water system. By 1967, Seward's population had climbed to over 5,000. Many of these new residents lived in houses located in new subdivisions on the north edge of the city.³⁹

Today, Seward continues to be a strong and

economically diverse city. It has grown to over 6,000 people and a new business corridor has emerged on the stretch of State Highway 15 that connects the city with Interstate 80. The school system has expanded its facilities and Concordia College has evolved into a university.⁴⁰

Staplehurst

Situated northeast of the City of Seward, Staplehurst traces its origins to the pioneer settlement of Marysville along Lincoln Creek. In 1870, Luke Auger constructed a grist mill at the creek, which was soon followed by a store, postoffice, school and a Lutheran Church. In 1879, the Atchison & Nebraska Railroad was constructed adjacent to the Big Blue River and a depot stop named Staplehurst was built only a few miles from Marysville. Soon thereafter, the Marysville post office was moved to the new location.⁴¹



1905 Plat of Staplehurst

Initial growth was very slow. It was not until 1883 when Goehner & Company platted an addition that resulted in the construction of a significant number of houses and businesses, as well as two grain elevators. By 1890, the town had a population of three hundred and it supported twenty-nine businesses. These enterprises included the Eagle Hotel, the Bank of Staplehurst and the Nelson & Jacobs Grain Elevator. Other types of businesses included three general stores, a dress shop, hardware store, an implement dealer and a lumber yard. Growth remained steady over the next twenty-five years and in 1915 Staplehurst

was inhabited by four hundred residents. The business district featured two banks, three general stores, a lumber yard (SW10-020), a hardware store and two blacksmith shops, as well as several other concerns. In addition, the presence of utilities and village government increased with the construction of a hydroelectric dam in 1908, a fire department building in 1916 (SW10-021), a ten-grade school in 1930 (SW10-034) and a steel watertower (SW10-039).⁴²



SW10-034: Built in 1930, the former Staplehurst School has been rehabilitated into a private residence

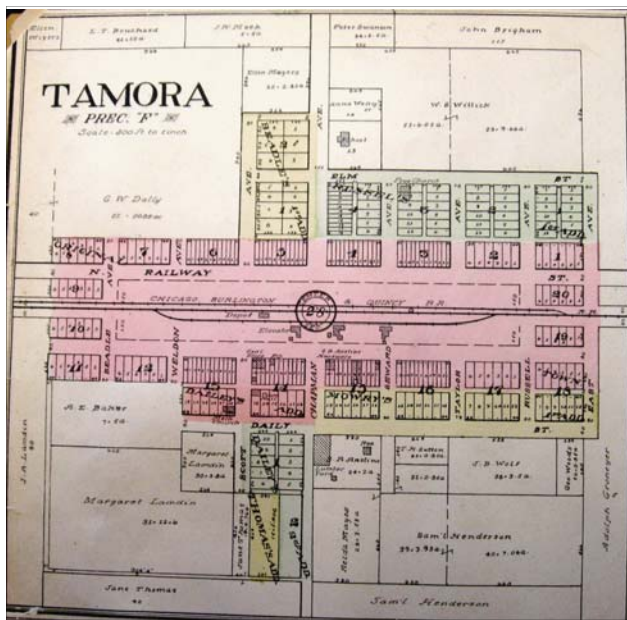
After World War II, Staplehurst's business district declined as residents began to work and shop more frequently in larger communities. In addition, school consolidation reduced the local facility to elementary status until it ultimately closed in the 1990s. Throughout this period, Staplehurst's residents have maintained a strong community. They have sponsored a number of park improvements and the construction of a community center and fire hall in 1975. In addition, Staplehurst celebrates a wide number of

community events, as well as all levels of amateur baseball. Today, the population of the town is approximately 270.⁴³

Tamora

Located west of the City of Seward, the small town of Tamora was founded in 1879 when four men donated ten acres each in order to entice the Burlington & Missouri Railroad (formerly the Midland Pacific) to place a station and railroad siding along its recently completed line from Seward to York. The first business was a grain elevator built by J.W. Scott, the first home was constructed by the postmaster P.G. Tyler and the first store was opened by William Butler. Within three years, two more grain elevators were built along the rail line.⁴⁴

During the remainder of the 1800s, a thriving commercial district emerged in Tamora that included over thirty businesses. These enterprises included five general stores, a barber shop, billiard hall and an insurance agent. The railroad provided market access for several grain dealers, livestock buyers, a lumber yard and two coal yards.



1905 Plat of Tamora

Other notable businesses included the Tamora

State Bank, the A.J. Williams & Company Bank and the *Tamora Times* newspaper. Also enhancing community life in Tamora were Methodist Episcopal and Presbyterian church congregations and a large, two-story high school that was built in 1886. While Tamora was an important trade center for the farmers of the immediate area, the town attracted a small number of residents. Only fifty-three people lived there in 1884.⁴⁵



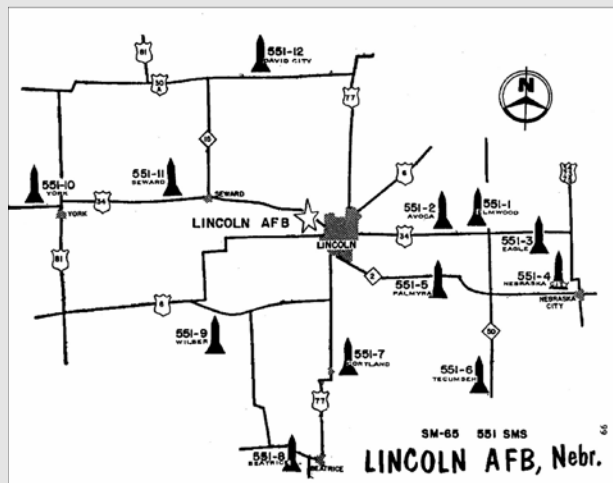
SW11-004: This former schoolhouse is one of the few historic-period structures remaining in Tamora

By 1920, Tamora's population had reached 200. The business district remained vibrant and five years earlier, a farmers' cooperative, Farmers Grain & Coal Company, had formed and began operating one of the town's three elevators. It owned all three by the 1930s. Unfortunately, the town did not possess a fire department and fire gradually consumed many of Tamora's business buildings, which were not replaced. In 1953, the elevator cooperative reorganized as the Tamora Cooperative Grain Company and built a large, concrete elevator in 1962 and a feed-mill two years later. In 1978, the cooperative built one of the largest elevators in the state. In order to build these immense structures, all of Tamora's commercial district eventually was acquired. Currently, Tamora consists of a massive elevator complex and a small residential district inhabited by approximately seventy people.⁴⁶

Utica

Utica is located directly west of Seward near the

Seward County and the Cold War

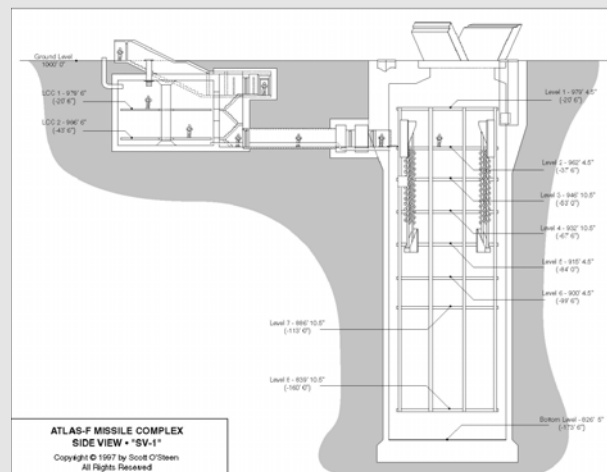


Base Map of the 551st Strategic Missile Squadron

Located on the grounds of the Seward County Highway Department, between Seward and Tamora, is a former Atlas nuclear missile silo complex (SW00-125) that was operated by the 551st Strategic Missile Squadron (SMS). In the late 1950s, the United States Air Force developed the Atlas-F model intercontinental ballistic missile, which was the first model to be stored upright in an underground silo. While the silo protected the missile from attack, it still had to be lifted out of the silo before firing. Six bases across the United States, including Lincoln Air Force Base, were selected for deployment of this system. While the headquarters of the 551st SMS was quartered at the air base, its twelve missiles were deployed at separate sites – one of which was Site #11 in Seward County.

In April 1960, the Western Contracting Company started constructing the sites. The \$24 million project was plagued with problems. The area's sandy soil and high water table made construction difficult. Despite thirty-three labor strikes and seven fatal accidents, work proceeded round-the-clock until the silos were turned over to the Strategic Air Command and the 551st SMS in June 1962. Only a few months later, during the Cuban Missile Crisis, the 551st's missiles were on high alert, raised from the silos and ready to fire. However, due to rapid technological advancements and the development of the Minuteman missile system, the Atlas-F missile program was short-lived. Specifically, the liquid-fueled Atlas missile required twelve minutes to raise, fuel and launch. The missile was stored in the silo with its fuel tank filled with nitrogen, which is non-flammable. In order to fire, it had to be raised out of its silo and then fueled with highly volatile liquid oxygen, which was a time-consuming and dangerous process. Meanwhile, the solid-fueled Minuteman was stored with its fuel and could be launched from within its silo in less than a minute. By April 1965, the Atlas

missiles had been removed from all twelve sites and the 551st SMS had left the Lincoln Air Force Base. The unit was the last to operate the Atlas missile system in the United States.



Side View of an Atlas-F Missile Silo

Site #11 follows a standardized plan for an Atlas missile silo. The above ground section is surrounded by a chain-link fence with a prominent entrance gate. Inside the fence, the complex consists of quonset huts, pumphouse facilities, ventilation pipes and a hardened antenna array. A concrete shell protected the stairwell that descended into the silo and a small escape hatch also protruded above ground. The stairwell proceeded approximately fifteen feet underground where it reached a corridor featuring multiple turns and a massive steel blast door before reaching the Launch Control Center (LCC). The LCC was a two-story reinforced-concrete cylinder the featured office space, communications and security equipment and the missile launch controls on the lower level, while the upper level consisted of living quarters, kitchen, latrine and the HVAC system. The silo had a crew of five (not counting above-ground security personnel) who rotated from the squadron's Lincoln headquarters on a daily basis. A corrugated steel-lined tunnel connected the LCC to the actual missile silo, which was 173 feet deep and featured reinforced concrete walls that were three feet thick. The silo was topped with massive hydraulically operated concrete doors. The inside of the silo contained a steel superstructure consisting of eight levels where Air Force personnel could access the missile as well as provide support for the missile elevator and immense cooling, as well as other mechanical systems.

"A History of the 551st Strategic Missile Squadron at Lincoln Air Force Base," Material online at www.geocities.com/lincoln551sms/history551.html?20076, Accessed 6 June 2007.

Concordia University



A 1947 Postcard of Concordia University

Located in the city of Seward, Concordia University began in 1894 when the Lutheran Church's Missouri Synod granted a charter for a teachers college to be built in the city after the city provided twenty acres and \$8,000. That year, Founders's Hall (SW09-344) was completed. It opened as a high school with thirteen students under the tutelage of Reverend J. George Weller. In 1905, the institution had finally established itself and it became a two-year teachers' college. In 1907, the college graduated its first class and two new buildings were built on campus. Seven years later, Reverend F.W.C. Jesse replaced Weller as president and the total number of graduates had reached 177. The year 1919 was also a significant year for the college when it began to admit women and was accredited by the Nebraska Department of Public Instruction.

The Concordia College campus greatly expanded in the 1920s due to a half-million dollar building program. Included in this program was Weller Hall (SW09-345), which is the imposing Collegiate Gothic-style administration building whose square belltower dominates the campus. Other notable buildings included a dormitory—Jesse Hall (SW09-348)—a dining facility—Brommer Hall (SW09-343)—and several faculty houses (SW09-338 through SW09-340). The curriculum included a third year in 1936 and a fourth followed three years later.

After World War II, enrollment increased dramatically, which resulted in the construction of several dormitories—including Streiter Hall (SW09-347) and Schuelke Hall (SW09-346). The curriculum expanded and, in 1952, the college received full accreditation by the North Central Association of Colleges. Enrollment topped 780 students by the early 1960s and three additional dormitories were constructed on campus, in addition to a multitude of other buildings, including the Music Hall (SW09-343). Since that time, the college has added graduate programs, achieved university status and has grown to an enrollment of over two-thousand students.

Jane Graff, *On the Bend of the River*, 101-05; Kristine Moulds, *Generations of Sowers Sharing the World: A Centennial History of Concordia College, Seward, Nebraska* (Virginia Beach, VA: Donning Company Publishers, 1995?), 9-11, 17, 25, 28, 34, 35.

boundary with York County. It was founded when the Burlington & Missouri Railroad was extended westward from Seward in 1877. Given its distance from both Seward and Milford, Utica quickly emerged as an agricultural trade center for the surrounding countryside and became the county's third largest town. The first businesses in the town consisted of a blacksmith shop, hotel, lumber yard, a grain buyer and two general stores including one owned by Herman Zumwinkel (SW12-004).⁴⁷

Utica grew quickly and became the county's primary western marketplace. By 1890, the town possessed a population of six hundred which supported nearly fifty businesses. Beyond the usual array of general stores, blacksmith shops and saloons, Utica offered the services of three physicians, two insurance agents, a pair of banks

and a photographer. Farmers marketed their products to two grain elevators, a grain buyer and a livestock dealer.⁴⁸



SW12-023: St. Patrick's Catholic Church in Utica

Other community development included the

organization of a volunteer fire department in 1887. Four churches were founded in the Utica area, which included Methodist, Presbyterian and Lutheran congregations, as well as St. Patrick's Catholic Church (SW12-023). Social life in Utica included several fraternal lodges such as Odd Fellows, Rebeccas, Masons and Order of the Eastern Star.⁴⁹



No longer extant, Utica's Lone Pine Court on US Highway 34 once served countless auto travelers prior to the construction of Interstate 80

Many changes in Utica began to occur after World War II. In 1955, a medical clinic was constructed to serve local residents. The brick school that was built in 1925 received an addition in 1957. A trend of school consolidation coalesced in Utica in 1968 with the creation of the Centennial School District, a unified district encompassing a number of smaller communities in both Seward and York counties. A large, school building was built on the western side of town, in addition to extensive athletic facilities that were used by both the school and local residents. Due to its level of services, school district and location on a main highway, Utica has experienced a steady growth in population with 844 residents recorded in the 2000 census – an increase of over one hundred people since 1990.⁵⁰

NOTES:

1. Andreas, ed., *History of the State of Nebraska: Seward County* (Chicago: Western Historical Company, 1882), Part I. The Andreas history is located at www.rootsweb.com/~nerosour/andreas/hon_cnty.html; Jane Graff, *On a Bend of the River: The Story of Seward and Seward County, Nebraska with Personal Reminiscences* (Henderson, NE: Service Press, 1967), 6.

2. Graff, *On a Bend of the River*, 6-11; W.W. Cox, *History of Seward County, Nebraska* (Lincoln, NE: State Journal Company, 1888), 27.

3. Andreas, ed., *History of the State of Nebraska*, Part I; Graff, *On a Bend of the River*, 12.

4. Graff, *On a Bend of the River*, 13-18; William H. Smith, ed., *Early Days in Seward County, Nebraska* (Seward, NE: 1937), 8-12; John H. Waterman, *History of Seward County* (Beaver Crossing, NE: By the author, 1916), 84.

5. Andreas, ed., *History of the State of Nebraska*, Part I; Graff, *On a Bend of the River*, 19-25, 26, 28.

6. United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (USDC.BC), *Agriculture of the United States in 1860; Compiled from the Original Returns of the Eighth Census* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1864), 172-75; Idem, *Report of the Statistics of Agriculture in the United States at the Eleventh Census: 1890* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1895), 375-76; Idem, *Twelfth Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1900: Agriculture* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1902), 458; Idem, *Thirteenth Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1910*, 9 vols. (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1913), 5: 770; Idem, *Sixteenth Census of the United States: 1940–Agriculture, Volume II* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1942), 773; Waterman, *History of Seward County*, 247.

7. USDC.BC, *Report of the Productions of Agriculture as Returned at the Tenth Census* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1883), 198; Idem, *Report on the Statistics of Agriculture in the United States at the Eleventh Census: 1890*, 375-76; Idem, *Twelfth Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1900*, 174; Idem, *Thirteenth Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1910*, 7:55. Census records after 1910 cite grain production as a monetary value rather than bushels produced.

8. USDC.BC, *Report of the Statistics of Agriculture in the United States at the Eleventh Census*, 297, 338; Idem, *Fourteenth Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1920*, 13 vols. (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1922); 4: 707. Census records after 1920 cite livestock production as a monetary value rather than head counts.

9. Graff, *On a Bend of the River*, 30-32; "Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey: Historic Highways in Nebraska," Prepared by Mead & Hunt, Inc. and Heritage Research, Ltd. (August 2002), 31-39.

10. *Seward County Nebraska Supplement* (Dallas, TX: Taylor Publishing, 1983), inside cover; Seward County Census Statistics for 1940 and 1990, Material online at www.census.gov; Graff, *On a Bend of the River*, 82.
 11. Waterman, *History of Seward County*, 31-35, 58-60.
 12. Waterman, *History of Seward County*, 76-77; Jane Graff, ed., *Nebraska – Our Towns: Central Southwest* (Dallas: Taylor Publishing Co., 1991), 154-56; *Nebraska State Gazetteer, Business Directory and Farmer List, 1890* (N.p.: J.M. Wolfe & Co., Publishers, 1890), Located on-line at www.seward.wathenadesigns.com/gazetter_b.html.
 13. Graff, ed., *Nebraska – Our Towns*, 155-56, www.census.gov.
 14. Graff, ed., *Nebraska – Our Towns*, 156-58.
 15. Graff, ed., *Nebraska – Our Towns*, 156-58; “States Ballroom,” National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form prepared by the Nebraska State Historical Society (August 1981).
 16. Graff, ed., *Nebraska – Our Towns*, 157-58; www.census.gov.
 17. Graff, ed., *Nebraska – Our Towns*, 159-60; *Nebraska State Gazetteer*.
 18. Graff, ed., *Nebraska – Our Towns*, 159-60.
 19. Ibid.
 20. Graff, ed., *Nebraska – Our Towns*, 160; www.census.gov.
 21. Waterman, *History of Seward County*, 79; *Nebraska State Gazetteer*.
 22. Graff, ed., *Nebraska – Our Towns*, 162-63; Graff, *On the Bend of the River*, 53-54.
 23. Ibid.; www.census.gov.
 24. Graff, ed., *Nebraska – Our Towns*, 162-65; *Nebraska State Gazetteer*; Graff, *On a Bend of the River*, 62-63.
 25. Graff, *On a Bend of the River*, 63; Graff, ed., *Nebraska – Our Towns*, 164-65; www.census.gov.
 26. Waterman, *General History of Seward County*, 69-71.
 27. Graff, *On a Bend of the River*, 74-79; *Nebraska State Gazetteer*; Graff, ed., *Nebraska – Our Towns*, 166-68.
 28. Graff, *On a Bend of the River*, 77; Graff, ed., *Nebraska – Our Towns*, 167-68.
 29. Graff, ed., *Nebraska – Our Towns*, 167; Southeast Community College, Material online at www.southeast.edu.
 30. Graff, ed., *Nebraska – Our Towns*, 168; www.census.gov; “50 Years Later, Milford Remembers Tornado, Lincoln (NE) Journal-Star, 1 May 2007.
 31. Waterman, *General History of Seward County*, 242-43; *Nebraska State Gazetteer*; Graff, ed., *Nebraska – Our Towns*, 169-70.
 32. Graff, ed., *Nebraska – Our Towns*, 169-70; Graff, *On a Bend of the River*, 55-57; www.census.gov.
 33. Waterman, *General History of Seward County*, 246; *Nebraska State Gazetteer*.
 34. Waterman, *General History of Seward County*, 72-73.
 35. Ibid., 219.
 36. *Nebraska State Gazetteer*.
 37. Graff, ed., *Nebraska – Our Towns*, 152; Graff, *On the Bend of the River*, 116-17.
 38. Graff, *On the Bend of the River*, 120-21.
 39. Ibid., 120-27.
 40. Ibid., 127-29; www.census.gov.
 41. Graff, ed., *Nebraska – Our Towns*, 171-73; Waterman, *General History of Seward County*, 82 242-43; Graff, *On a Bend of the River*, 40-41.
 42. Waterman, *General History of Nebraska*, 242-43; *Nebraska State Gazetteer*; Graff, ed., *Nebraska – Our Towns*, 171-73.
 43. Graff, ed., *Nebraska – Our Towns*, 172-73; www.census.gov.
 44. Graff, ed., *Nebraska – Our Towns*, 174-75; Waterman, *General History of Seward County*, 243-44.
 45. Graff, ed., *Nebraska – Our Towns*, 174-75; Waterman, *General History of Seward County*, 243-44; *Nebraska State Gazetteer*; Graff, *On a Bend of the River*, 48-49.
 46. Graff, ed., *Nebraska – Our Towns*, 174-75.
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47. Waterman, *General History of Seward County*, 79-80.

48. *Nebraska State Gazetteer*.

49. Graff, *On a Bend of the River*, 44-46.

50. Graff, ed., *Nebraska – Our Towns*, 176-78; Graff, *On a Bend of the River*, 45; www.census.gov.

CHAPTER 2: SURVEY RESULTS

Research Design

Objectives

The Nebraska State Historical Society (NSHS) contracted with Heritage Research, Ltd., (HRL) to identify and document significant historic, architectural and landscape resources within Seward County. Architectural historians from Heritage Research, Ltd., conducted a Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey (NeHBS) in the autumn of 2006. The survey builds upon the previous efforts undertaken by the NSHS in 1979. The survey verified the location and evaluated the current status of previously surveyed resources and identified additional resources that qualify for inclusion in the NeHBS. HRL examined the integrity and significance of each previously surveyed and newly identified resource, and its potential eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register). The survey team also reviewed resources collectively to determine their potential to contribute to a National Register Historic District. For more information on the NeHBS refer to *Chapter 4: Preservation in Nebraska*.

Methodology

Prior to performing fieldwork, repositories including the Nebraska State Historical Society Library, University of Nebraska-Lincoln Love Library, the Seward Public Library and the Seward County Historical Museum were visited in order to obtain general background and site-specific information on Seward County and its communities. For previously surveyed properties, additional information in the form of site files, survey cards and maps were collected from the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office (NeSHPO).

Between September and October 2006, HRL surveyed every public road and street in Seward County. Based on a policy of avoiding trespassing

on private property, distant properties that could not be photographed from the public right-of-way were not inventoried. Likewise, properties obscured by foliage were not surveyed. The HRL field crew identified properties with historic and architectural significance that met the following evaluation criteria outlined in the *Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey Manual* (2005):

- Have reached an age of 50 years or greater
- Retain physical integrity
- Situated in their original location

In accordance with Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey (NeHBS) guidelines, properties that fell short of the 50-year-old criterion were included in the survey if they were of exceptional importance or are an unusual property type.

In order to retain integrity, a property must possess many original features and characteristics; for instance, size and scale, building materials and elements of its architectural style. To put it more simply, a property must retain a high degree of recognizability compared to its historic appearance. Integrity is affected in cases where original building materials and features, such as windows, doors and porches, have been removed or altered. Modern materials including new sidings (e.g. vinyl, asphalt, aluminum, perma-stone) and recently constructed additions that obscure historic materials and features also negatively affect integrity. Standards of integrity are more rigorously applied to houses than to other property types, commercial buildings for instance, due to their generally greater number in county surveys.

Farmsteads and building complexes were evaluated in their entirety and, if the primary building of a farmstead (e.g. house and/or barn) or complex did not retain integrity, then associated buildings were not surveyed. Abandoned buildings were surveyed if they dated to the nineteenth century, represented a unique property type or possessed construction materials, such as stone, that are indigenous to the area being

surveyed. In terms of commercial buildings, first-floor storefront alterations are recognized as fairly common and did not exclude a commercial building from being surveyed.

The field survey involved taking at least two black-and-white photographs of newly surveyed properties, as well as color digital images (resolution of 5.0 megapixels or higher). Description information (i.e. size, height, materials, roof type) were recorded on inventory forms and the property location mapped. These properties were documented according to the NeHBS manual and classified by the historic context and property type codes developed by NeSHPO. Previously surveyed properties were reevaluated and, for those retaining integrity, their survey cards were updated and a new photograph taken. Digital images were also taken for properties requiring an updated card.

Limitations and biases of the survey included a review of only those properties and resources identifiable from the public right-of-way and not obscured by foliage or other obstructions. HRL field crew noticed an increase in the amount of foliage and general vegetation, especially surrounding residential properties, when compared with the previous survey of Seward County conducted in 1979.

National Register of Historic Places

Properties were evaluated for their potential eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The NRHP is the official federal list of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. To be eligible for National Register-listing a property must be at least 50 years old and possess historic significance and integrity.

Historic significance is recognized and categorized under any of the following four criteria established by the National Park Service:

- *Criterion A* - Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- *Criterion B* - Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- *Criterion C* - Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- *Criterion D* - Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (primarily applied to archaeological sites).

Certain kinds of properties are not usually considered for listing in the National Register including: religious properties, moved properties, birthplaces and graves, cemeteries, reconstructed properties, commemorative properties, and properties achieving significance within the past fifty years. However, these properties may be eligible for listing if they fall into any of the following categories:

- Religious properties deriving significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance.
 - Moved properties significant for their architectural value or that are the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event.
 - Birthplaces or grave sites of historical figures of outstanding importance if there are no other appropriate sites or buildings directly associated with that person.
 - Cemeteries that derive their significance
-

from graves of people of outstanding importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events.

- Reconstructed buildings that are accurately executed in an appropriate environment when no other building or structure with the same association has survived.
- Commemorative properties whose design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has imbued it with its own significance.
- Properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years if they are of exceptional importance.



SW00-052: The Deutsche Evangelisch Lutherische Kirche, near Staplehurst, is listed in the National Register under Criterion C

Integrity, that is the ability of a property to convey its significance, is also assessed when determining if that property is eligible for listing in the NRHP. The National Park Service has defined seven qualities that help to evaluate the integrity of a property:

- *Location* - the place where the historic property was built or where the historic event occurred.
- *Design* - the shape, size, plan, structure, and style of the property.
- *Setting* - the physical environment surrounding the historic property.
- *Materials* - the building materials that were used to construct the property.
- *Workmanship* - the evidence of the crafts, techniques and skills of a particular culture or people used to create the property.
- *Feeling* - the property's expression of its historic sense of a particular period of time.
- *Association* - the direct link between an important historic event or person and the historic property.

All data acquired from the field survey was gathered and entered into the NeHBS database. This information, the history of Seward County and its communities, and recommendations for listing on the NRHP, are compiled to form this survey report. Additional products compiled through this project and submitted to NeSHPO include photograph contact sheets and negatives, maps, site plans, research files, as well as a CD-ROM collection containing color digital images for all surveyed properties, as well as a copy of this report. Survey material has been downloaded to a Geographic Information System (GIS) maintained by the Nebraska State Historical Society.

Survey Results

The 2006 NeHBS of Seward County documented 689 properties. The previous surveys (primarily in 1979) documented 596 properties, of which 282 were resurveyed. The remaining 314 properties were either not extant or suffered from a significant loss of integrity. As a result of this survey, an additional 407 properties were identified and documented for the NeHBS. Of

those surveyed, 90 were recommended as potentially eligible for the National Register.

Total Properties in 2006 Survey	689
Newly Surveyed in 2006:	407
Surveyed Prior to 2006:	596
Resurveyed:	282
No Longer Extant:	164
Not Resurveyed:	150
Potentially Eligible for NRHP	90



Seward's Courthouse Square is listed in the National Register as a historic district

There are no new potential National Register districts identified in the county. While a number of surveyed properties exist in Seward, Milford, Staplehurst and Beaver Crossing, they do not coalesce to form a definable historic district due to the existence of a significant number of neighboring modern or heavily altered properties. These non-contributing properties significantly reduce the overall integrity of an area and its ability to convey a feeling of an historic time and place.

Seward County has always had, and continues to possess, an agricultural focus. While a sizeable number of surveyed properties are farmsteads, several factors have drastically limited the number of agricultural resources eligible for the survey, with only five of those yielding any potential for National Register listing. Efficiencies in agriculture have reduced the number of active farmsteads in the county. Many of the county's

former farmsteads have either been razed to provide for more farmland, converted into small residential acreages or simply abandoned. With regard to active farmsteads, many have been completely transformed by the razing of the traditional outbuildings and replacing them with modern pole barns, feedlots and large grain-handling structures. Also, many modern farms often specialize either in grain production or stock raising, while traditional farms were a balance between the two and thus reflected a larger variety of outbuildings.



SW00-213: An abandoned bungalow farmhouse near Bee

Where traditional outbuildings remain, a significant number are sheathed with metal or other low-maintenance materials, this is especially the case with large barns. As a result, many of the remaining large, traditional barns did not possess the integrity of materials required by the parameters of the survey. Furthermore, the farmhouses on many farmsteads have been replaced with modern residences. This is important because the historic integrity of the house is the driving factor when evaluating the historic significance of the farmstead.

Illustrated Discussion of Significant Historic Contexts

The NeHBS of Seward County identified resources that reflect the historic contexts of the NeHBS manual as well as the NeSHPO. Distinct property types exist within each historic context,

which provides an outline of a particular theme of Nebraska history. This survey identified ten significant historical contexts. A brief discussion of these contexts, with photographs of representative properties, follows. A list of potentially eligible properties associated with these contexts is found in Chapter 3: Recommendations.



SW00-013: A barn with decorative wooden cupolas near Milford

Agriculture

Agriculture refers to livestock and crop production. A significant number of properties surveyed during the NeHBS fall under the agriculture context. The vast number of resources are farmsteads that are comprised of various outbuildings. Examples of outbuildings include dairy barns, hog barns, corn cribs, chicken coops and silos. A fine example of an early twentieth-century farm is the Bredow Farmstead (SW00-205) near Tamora.

Association

Resources identified in this context refer to those used for interaction based upon membership or affiliation with organizations and institutions. Properties that fall under this context generally encompass meeting halls used by fraternal and social organizations like the Masons and the International Order of Odd Fellows. The NeHBS located several former halls used by organizations throughout the county, one of which is the former Masonic Lodge in Seward (SW09-155).



SW09-155: A former Masonic Lodge in Seward

Commerce

The historic context of commerce is affiliated with the buying and selling of goods that are moved from one place to another. Stores were the primary associated resource type found in the survey. Generally, these stores include frame buildings and substantial masonry structures located within distinct commercial districts found in the various communities of Seward County. Other types of resources seen in the county that would be included under the historic theme of commerce would be hotels and grain elevators.



SW01-043: The Beaver Hardware Store in Beaver Crossing

Diversion

Diversion relates to the participation in, or watching of, events or other activities that relax,

entertain or provide amusement. Properties associated with this theme include the former Riverside Campground near Milford (**SW00-251**) and a Boy Scout Pavilion in Seward (**SW09-244**).



SW00-251: Riverside Park Near Milford

Education



SW10-034: Staplehurst School

The education context relates to the act or process of imparting or acquiring knowledge. This survey identified as associated property types both public and private schools, as well resources on two college campuses. Schools located within communities generally were second or third-generation masonry structures ranging from between one and three stories in height. Meanwhile, rural schools included one-story, frame or masonry examples that were sparse in architectural detail. Some of the most substantial education-related

buildings in Seward County are on the campus of Concordia University in Seward. However, notable educational buildings were built in many of the county's smaller communities. Schools in the county were built in a variety of styles, including the Neoclassical Revival and Collegiate Gothic.

Government



SW09-093: The Seward County Courthouse is listed in the National Register

The historic context of government relates to the act or process of governing, and includes the organization and machinery through which a government debates decisions and delivers services. The NeHBS identified a number of properties related to this context. The most imposing are the Seward County Courthouse (**SW09-093**) and a Nebraska National Guard Armory (**SW09-259**). Other government-related resources include post offices in Seward (**SW-166**) and Cordova (**SW03-008**), as well as a former Carnegie Library (**SW09-172**) in Seward.

Industry

The industry context refers to the conversion of raw materials into finished products via manufacturing. Resources in this context primarily include factories but does not refer to food processing facilities such as meat packing plants and flour mills. The only industrial resource surveyed in the county is the Hughes Brothers

Manufacturing Company in Seward (SW09-242).



SW09-242: Seward's Hughes Brothers Manufacturing Company

Religion



SW01-028: Church of Christ in Beaver Crossing

The religion context reflects a formalized and institutional belief and exercise of faith. Religious property types located during this survey are limited to churches and cemeteries. Churches generally range from substantial brick or masonry structures to simple frame examples. A variety of architectural styles are evident and include Neo-Gothic Revival to Neoclassical. Generally, religious properties must meet a special set of criteria for inclusion on the National Register. They are eligible if they derive their primary significance from architectural distinction or historical importance. Specifically, religious

properties are evaluated on the historical, architectural, artistic and cultural value as opposed to the merits of a particular religious doctrine.

Services



SW01-017: The Citizens State Bank in Beaver Crossing

The services historical context refers to important support services typically provided or controlled by government and are commonly viewed as vital. Examples in Seward County include a power utility building, a telephone company substation and several early water towers. Services also include banks, several prominent examples of which exist in Garland (SW04-001) and Beaver Crossing (SW01-017).

Settlement/Architecture

The settlement context relates to the division, acquisition, ownership and development of land. The primary historical resources associated with the settlement context are houses located in towns and cities. These houses encompass many architectural styles, of which several are highlighted below:

- *Queen Anne* – Briefly summarized, this architectural style dates to the late Victorian era and is characterized by an irregular plan which is often evident through asymmetrical walls. A combination of various building materials

ranging from shingles, clapboard and brick may be used on a structure, while typical details include large porches or verandas, turrets, bay windows and decorative patterns such as fish-scale and diamond shingles. Leaded and/or stained glass windows are also present.



SW09-074: The Queen Anne-style Harry T. Jones House in Seward is listed in the National Register.

- *Italianate* – Generally two-to-three stories in height, Italianate residences often feature decorative elements including brackets under the roof eaves and heavy window hoods. Porches are commonly single-story in height with squared or beveled posts with capitals and/or brackets.



SW00-180: An Italianate house near Staplehurst

- *American Foursquare* – Popularized by

mail-order catalogues, the American Foursquare residence, which was prevalent from 1900 to 1930, is typically two stories and features a nearly square plan. It is topped with a low, broad hip roof that is generally pierced on each side by a central dormer. It also displays a large porch across the front, symmetrical facade. Exterior materials range from clapboard to brick to concrete block and elements influenced by the Colonial Revival style are most often found on foursquare buildings.



SW09-301: An American Foursquare house in Seward



SW09-237: A Colonial Revival house in Seward

- *Colonial Revival* – Developed at the turn of the century, the Colonial Revival style is based on a revived interest in the past motifs of both the Georgian and Federal

styles. Colonial characteristics, including large, classical porches, gables, pediments and dentils, were often incorporated into Queen Anne structures, thus bringing them “up-to-date” while still inherently focusing on the past. Indeed, other examples featured the more “formal” application of the motifs and those homes were more symmetrical in shape like their Georgian and Federal predecessors.



SW09-326: A Tudor Revival house in Seward



SW12-045: A Bungalow in Utica

- *Period Revival* – The Period Revival style, which ranges in time from the turn-of-the-century to the 1940s, is based on past motifs and styles. Using a variety of historical elements, architects and/or builders of the era could combine them in order to offer his or her own interpreta-

tion of the style. In turn, they could advertise their versatility in order to please a broader clientele. Period Revival styles include Tudor, Dutch Colonial and Spanish Colonial.

- *Bungalow* – The bungalow, which is more an architectural form than a style, became popular in Nebraska between 1910 and 1940. Characterized as an economical dwelling with simple lines, the bungalow typically rises one to one-and-one-half stories and features a wide, projecting roof, often low-pitched and featuring a dormer window. This roof, which often-times features exposed rafter tails, allows for large, facade-length porches, which may be enclosed. Clapboard siding is generally predominant. Stucco and brick are also commonly used. Woodwork, including carved knee braces and brackets, tends to be plain but solid.



SW10-040: A vernacular house in Staplehurst with a pyramid roof

- *Vernacular* – Refers to buildings without a distinct architectural style because they possess only minimal ornamentation or other elements that are attributable to a distinct style. Vernacular buildings are best identified by their roof form—front-gable, cross-gable, side-gable, hip and pyramid.

Midwestern Airplane Bungalows

Midwestern airplane bungalows are a derivative of a bungalow form that originated in California in the early 1900s. In California, airplane bungalows featured a one-story front portion with a two-story projection at the rear of the house that gave the appearance of the cockpit of an airplane. Many of these houses featured curved roofs that illustrated an Asiatic influence. These houses oftentimes were very large and considerable in stylistic features. The popularity of the bungalow form, in general, spread across the United States during the period between the world wars. Within the Midwest, the airplane bungalow emerged as a much more subdued design than its California counterpart. The houses were generally modest in nature and fit in well within working-class neighborhoods. The airplane portion of the roof usually contained many windows to provide natural light and ventilation. In early plan books, these projections were often referred to as “enclosed sleeping porches” and marketed as an ideal solution for sleeping during a hot, muggy Midwestern night. Examples of airplane bungalows in the Midwest are very rare; however, one was located in the City of Seward at 228 S. 3rd Street (SW09-222).



SW09-222: An Airplane Bungalow in Seward

Bob Hoard, “The Airplane Bungalow: Midwestern Style,” in *Kansas Preservation* 28:4 (July-August 2006): 3-6.

- *Ranch* – With its roots in early, Spanish-era settlement in the American southwest, the Ranch style emerged as a very popular style after World War II. In the 1940s, a number of West Coast architects formalized the Ranch style. Whereas many formal, traditional styles often made the

house a showcase, a Ranch-style home incorporated design aspects that were based upon function and provided “informal, yet gracious” living. Primary elements of the style incorporated the outdoors with interior living as the entire property is to be utilized for living space. This is achieved through open patios, pools, barbeques, gardens and landscaping. However, during inclement weather, large porches, sunrooms and canopied walkways provide protected outdoor space. In winter, large expanses of windows allow for a largely unobstructed view of the outdoors. While there are a number of vernacular Ranch-style houses throughout the county, there are notable formal examples in the cities of Seward and Milford.



SW00-215: A Ranch house near Seward

Transportation



SW00-183: The Brush Creek Pratt Pony Truss Bridge near Staplehurst was most likely built in the 1910s or 1920s

The historic context of transportation includes

systems used to move people and material from one point to another. Fieldwork identified historical resources tied to both the establishment of road and railroad networks. The most common road-related resources were early twentieth-century truss bridges and circa 1920s gas stations. Meanwhile, railroad-related structures included relocated railroad depots in Seward (**SW09-087**) and Milford (**SW00-089**), as well as elements of abandoned rail beds near Milford (**SW00-274**) and Garland (**SW00-158**).



SW10-047: A circa 1920s Gas Station in Staplehurst

CHAPTER 3: RECOMMENDATIONS

A significant aspect of the 2006-2007 NeHBS of Seward County is to identify individual historic resources and districts that are potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The National Register is an honorific program that recognizes properties that possess architectural or historic significance at the local, state or national level. The following Seward County resources are already listed in the NRHP or are local landmarks:

- Deutsche Evangelisch
Lutherische Zion Kirche SW00-052
- States Ballroom SW02-008
- Germantown State Bank SW04-001
- John Cattle, Jr. House SW09-006
- John Zimmerer and
Philomena Sand House SW09-013
- Harry T. Jones House SW09-074
- Seward County Courthouse SW09-093
- Seward County Courthouse
Square Historic District No number

- Troyer Site (archeological) SW25-024

This reconnaissance-level survey identified ninety properties that are potentially eligible for the National Register. These resources possess the necessary integrity, characteristics and significance that may allow for their listing in the National Register. Research efforts on individual properties are limited during a reconnaissance-level survey. Properties are evaluated on their architectural integrity and merit under Criterion C: Architecture. Further intensive-level research, as well as a review by the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office is also required before an actual listing is pursued. In addition, certain historic resources, religious properties for example, may also need to meet NRHP Criteria Considerations to qualify for listing.

Historic resources in Seward County that are recommended as potentially eligible for the NRHP are categorized under their primary NeHBS historic context.

Table of Individual Properties Considered Potentially Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places

NeHBS Site Number	Resource Name	NeHBS Historic Context	National Register Area of Significance
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RURAL (17 Properties)

SW00-003	Nebraska Industrial Home	Vocational Training	Education
SW00-005	Roosevelt Hospital/Nebraska Hall	Vocational Training	Education
SW00-013	Farmstead with Vernacular House	Agriculture	Agriculture
SW00-057	District 66 Schoolhouse	Education	Education
SW00-125	551 st Strategic Missile Squadron Atlas Missile Site #11	Defensive Systems	Defense
SW00-155	Farmstead with Vernacular House	Agriculture	Agriculture
SW00-163	Johnson Stock Dam	Conservation	Conservation
SW00-165	Schoolhouse	Education	Education
SW00-171	Barn and Corn Crib	Agriculture	Agriculture
SW00-180	Farmstead with Italianate House	Agriculture	Architecture
SW00-189	Bungalow Farmhouse	Architecture	Architecture
SW00-200	Ranch House	Architecture	Architecture
SW00-205	Bredow Farmstead	Agriculture	Agriculture
SW00-209	Farmstead with Queen Anne House	Architecture	Architecture
SW00-220	American Foursquare Farmhouse	Architecture	Architecture
SW00-251	Riverside Park	Recreation	Recreation
SW00-267	Farmstead with Vernacular House	Agriculture	Agriculture

BEAVER CROSSING (13 Properties)

SW01-005	Queen Anne House	Architecture	Architecture
SW01-008	James Hilbary House	Architecture	Architecture
SW01-009	State Bank of Beaver Crossing	Services	Architecture
SW01-014	Vernacular House	Architecture	Architecture
SW01-017	Citizens State Bank	Services	Architecture
SW01-028	Church of Christ	Religion	Architecture
SW01-040	Queen Anne House	Architecture	Architecture
SW01-043	Evans & Rolands Implement & Furniture	Commerce	Architecture
SW01-045	Telephone Building	Services	Architecture
SW01-053	Bungalow House	Architecture	Architecture
SW01-055	Queen Anne House	Architecture	Architecture
SW01-057	Craftsman House	Architecture	Architecture
SW01-061	Bungalow House	Architecture	Architecture

BEE (4 Properties)

SW02-009	Bee Fire Station & City Hall	Government	Architecture
SW02-013	Bee School	Education	Architecture
SW02-019	Vernacular House & Outbuildings	Architecture	Architecture
SW02-021	St. Wenceslaus Church	Religion	Architecture

CORDOVA (6 Properties)

SW03-004	Queen Anne House	Architecture	Architecture
SW03-008	Cordova Post Office	Government	Architecture
SW03-009	Larsen Service Station	Transportation	Architecture
SW03-019	Queen Anne House	Architecture	Architecture
SW03-024	Jail	Government	Architecture
SW03-025	Cordova School	Education	Architecture

GOEHNER (1 Property)

SW05-005	Goehner Grange	Association	Social History
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MILFORD (8 Properties)

SW06-015	Good Shepard Lutheran Church	Religion	Architecture
SW06-022	Prairie-Style House	Architecture	Architecture
SW06-050	Gas Station	Transportation	Architecture
SW06-057	Ranch House	Architecture	Architecture
SW06-058	Queen Anne House	Architecture	Architecture
SW06-062	Queen Anne House	Architecture	Architecture
SW06-065	American Foursquare House	Architecture	Architecture
SW06-069	Colonial Revival House	Architecture	Architecture

RUBY (1 Property)

SW08-001	Precinct J/Ruby Town Hall	Government	Government
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SEWARD (33 Properties)

SW09-012	Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church	Religion	Architecture
SW09-037	Craftsman House	Architecture	Architecture
SW09-044	Craftsman Apartment House	Architecture	Architecture
SW09-052	Craftsman House	Architecture	Architecture
SW09-053	Queen Anne House	Architecture	Architecture
SW09-054	Queen Anne House	Architecture	Architecture
SW09-066	Vernacular House	Architecture	Architecture
SW09-123	Willers' Skelly Station	Transportation	Architecture
SW09-128	Tudor Revival House	Architecture	Architecture
SW09-222	Airplane Bungalow House	Architecture	Architecture
SW09-226	Ranch House	Architecture	Architecture
SW09-233	Ranch House	Architecture	Architecture
SW09-237	Colonial Revival House	Architecture	Architecture
SW09-238	Bungalow House	Architecture	Architecture
SW09-242	Hughes Brothers Manufacturing Company	Industry	Industry
SW09-244	Boys Scout Pavilion	Diversions	Social History
SW09-259	Nebraska Army National Guard Armory	Defensive Systems	Military
SW09-268	Bungalow House	Architecture	Architecture
SW09-286	Bungalow House	Architecture	Architecture
SW09-292	Ranch House	Architecture	Architecture
SW09-296	Craftsman House	Architecture	Architecture
SW09-311	Dutch Colonial Revival House	Architecture	Architecture
SW09-316	Colonial Revival House	Architecture	Architecture
SW09-324	Contemporary House	Architecture	Architecture
SW09-326	Tudor Revival House	Architecture	Architecture
SW09-327	Tudor Revival House	Architecture	Architecture
SW09-329	St. Andrews Episcopal Church	Religion	Architecture
SW09-331	Ranch House	Architecture	Architecture
SW09-338	Tudor Revival Faculty Housing	Architecture	Architecture
SW09-339	Period Revival Faculty Housing	Architecture	Architecture
SW09-340	Period Revival Faculty Housing	Architecture	Architecture
SW09-344	Founders Hall-Concordia Univ.	Education	Education
SW09-345	Weller Hall-Concordia Univ.	Education	Architecture

STAPLEHURST (4 Properties)

SW10-034	Staplehurst School	Education	Architecture
SW10-036	Queen Anne House	Architecture	Architecture
SW10-047	Gas Station	Transportation	Architecture
SW10-049	Bungalow House	Architecture	Architecture

UTICA (3 Properties)

SW12-015	Italianate House	Architecture	Architecture
SW12-023	St. Patrick's Catholic Church	Religion	Architecture
SW12-047	Commercial Building	Commerce	Architecture

AGRICULTURE:



SW00-013: Farmstead with vernacular house by Milford



SW00-171: Barn and Corncrib east of Seward



SW00-155: Farmstead with vernacular house by Garland



SW00-180: Farmstead with Italianate house by Staplehurst



SW00-163: Johnson Stock Dam near Garland



SW00-205: Bredow Farmstead north of Tamora



SW00-267: Farmstead south of Seward



SW00-209: Queen Anne Farmhouse near Seward

ARCHITECTURE:



SW00-189: Bungalow Farmhouse near Utica



SW00-220: American Foursquare farmhouse by Seward



SW00-200: Ranch house on the outskirts of Seward



SW01-005: Queen Anne house in Beaver Crossing



SW01-008: Beaver Crossing's James Hilbary House



SW01-053: Bungalow in Beaver Crossing



SW01-014: Vernacular house in Beaver Crossing



SW01-055: A small Queen Anne house in Beaver Crossing



SW01-040: Queen Anne house in Beaver Crossing



SW01-057: Craftsman house in Beaver Crossing



SW01-061: Bungalow in Beaver Crossing



SW03-019: Queen Anne house in Cordova



SW02-019: Vernacular house with outbuildings in Bee



SW06-022: A large Prairie Style house in Milford



SW03-004: A Queen Anne house receiving a new foundation in Cordova



SW06-057: Ranch house in Milford



SW06-058: Queen Anne house in Milford



SW06-069: Colonial Revival house in Milford



SW06-062: Queen Anne house in Milford



SW09-037: Craftsman house in Seward



SW06-065: American Foursquare house in Milford



SW09-044: Craftsman apartment house in Seward



SW09-052: Craftsman house in Seward



SW09-066: Queen Anne house in Seward



SW09-053: Queen Anne house in Seward



SW09-128: Tudor Revival house in Seward



SW09-054: Obscured by foliage, this Queen Anne house in Seward carries significant ornamentation



SW09-222: An airplane bungalow with its unique second floor in Seward



SW09-233: Ranch House in Seward



SW09-238: Bungalow in Seward



SW09-226: Ranch house in Seward



SW09-268: Bungalow in Seward with a porte cochère



SW09-237: Colonial Revival house in Seward



SW09-286: Bungalow in Seward



SW09-292: Ranch house in Seward



SW09-316: Colonial Revival house in Seward



SW09-296: A Craftsman house in Seward



SW09-324: A Contemporary house in Seward



SW09-311: Dutch Colonial Revival house in Seward



SW09-326: Tudor Revival house in Seward



SW09-327: A Tudor Revival house in Seward



SW09-339: Period Revival faculty house: Concordia University Campus in Seward



SW09-331: Ranch house in Seward



SW09-340: Period Revival faculty house: Concordia University Campus in Seward



SW09-338: Tudor Revival faculty house: Concordia University Campus in Seward



SW10-036: Queen Anne house in Staplehurst



SW10-049: Bungalow in Staplehurst



SW12-015: An Italianate house in Utica

ASSOCIATION:



SW05-005: Goehner Grange

COMMERCE:



SW01-043: The Evans & Roland Implement & Furniture in Beaver Crossing is now the Beaver Hardware Store



SW12-047: A circa 1920s commercial building in Utica

DIVERSION:



SW00-251: Riverside Park north of Milford



SW09-244: Boy Scout Pavilion in Seward's Moffitt Park



SW00-057: District 66 School north of Tamora

EDUCATION:



SW00-003: Nebraska Industrial Home east of Milford



SW00-165: District 12 School north of Seward



SW00-005: Roosevelt Hospital/Nebraska Hall in Milford



SW02-013: Bee School



SW03-025: Cordova School



SW10-034: Staplehurst School

GOVERNMENT:



SW09-344: Founders' Hall-Concordia University



SW00-125: 551st Strategic Missile Squadron Missile Site #11 Near Tamora



SW09-345: Weller Hall-Concordia University



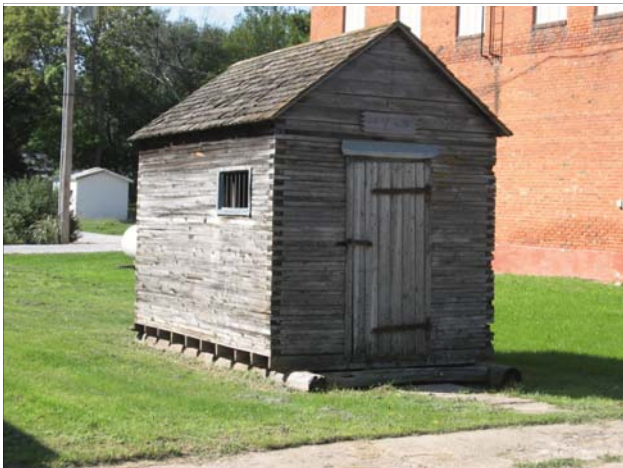
SW02-009: Bee Fire Station & City Hall



SW03-008: Cordova Post Office



SW09-259: Seward's Nebraska Army National Guard Armory



SW03-024: Cordova Jail



SW09-242: Hughes Brothers Manufacturing Company in Seward



SW08-001: Township J/Ruby Town Hall



SW01-028: Church of Christ in Beaver Crossing

INDUSTRY:

RELIGION:



SW02-021: St. Wenceslaus Church in Bee



SW09-329: St. Andrews Episcopal Church in Seward



SW06-015: Good Shepard Lutheran Church in Milford



SW12-023: St. Patrick's Catholic Church in Utica

SERVICES:



SW09-012: Seward's Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church



SW01-009: State Bank of Beaver Crossing



SW01-017: Citizens State Bank of Beaver Crossing



SW06-050: Gas Station in Milford



SW01-045: Telephone building in Beaver Crossing



SW09-123: Willers gas station in Seward

TRANSPORTATION:



SW03-009: Larsen service station in Cordova



SW10-047: Gas station in Staplehurst

Future Survey/Research for Seward County

The NeHBS is a reconnaissance-level survey effort and it identified several historical topics and resource types that are recommended for further research. These additional investigations would allow for a more full exploration and interpretation of the unique history achieved by Seward County and southeastern Nebraska. The following research and survey activities are recommended.

Community-Level Preservation Activities

While a significant amount of historic preservation has occurred in the City of Seward with the creation of the Courthouse Square Historic District, Seward County as a whole would benefit from an increased focus on historic preservation. In addition to maintaining tangible links to a community's past, it has been demonstrated that preservation can contribute to tourism and economic development. Historic preservation efforts should focus on raising community awareness of the issue and incorporate it into future planning activities. Working in conjunction with the Nebraska State Historical Society, the Seward County Historical Society and other local groups, efforts should be made to undertake programs that promote historic preservation. Examples of such efforts include:

- Initiate programs that feature the gathering and preservation of oral histories, development of historic driving or walking tours and creation of other programs that increase public awareness of Seward County's history and its preservation.
- Listing properties on the National Register of Historic Places.
- Developing a local landmark program.
- Continuing to encourage the rehabilitation of historic buildings.

- Institute a Certified Local Government (CLG) Program.

Additional information on these and other preservation initiatives can be found at the Nebraska State Historical Society's website at www.nebraskahistory.org/histpres.

Intensive Survey of Ethnic Settlement in Seward County



SW00-011: East Fairview Mennonite Church near Milford

Seward County was settled by a variety of immigrant groups that all brought with them their own unique heritage and traditions. While some groups scattered throughout the county, others moved to specific parts of the county and formed close-knit ethnic communities that remain strong today.

The 2006-2007 Seward County NeHBS identified several buildings directly associated with two of these enclaves. The first group is the Czech settlement in the vicinity of Bee, while the Mennonites near Milford and the southern third of the county offer a second example. An intensive survey is recommended to locate buildings directly associated with these and perhaps other ethnic settlement groups in order to better understand the history of these unique settlements and their impact upon the development of Seward County and Nebraska.

Thematic Study of Current and Former Military Installations in Nebraska

The 2006-2007 NeHBS located a Nebraska Army

National Guard Armory and a former Atlas ICBM site within Seward County. These two historic resources are important pieces of the rich contribution by the State of Nebraska to the defense of the United States. This history ranges from the lonely existence of the remote frontier fort to the vigilant watch of the Strategic Air Command. It also includes the contributions of the state's citizen-soldiers of the National Guard.



SW09-259: This National Guard Armory in Seward was built in 1956 and designed by Glen A. Bouton

While much is known about some of the state's individual pioneer forts, National Guard armories, missile bases and munitions factories, many sites remain unstudied. A thematic examination is recommended to develop a formal state-wide context for these unique structures. Two possible sub-themes would be a study of Nebraska National Guard Armories, while an examination of Cold War-era ICBM sites would comprise a different theme. This overall study would provide invaluable insight on the unique history of the evolution and impact of the many military organizations that have served within Nebraska.

Intensive Survey of Irrigation, Erosion and Flood Control Structures in Seward County

The history of using and controlling water and seeking protection from harsh prairie winds in Seward County can be traced to the origins of the county. However, the dust-bowl days of the Great

Depression and the permanent muddying of the Big Blue River sparked significant efforts to control flooding, limit farmland erosion, create wind protection, as well as stockade water for livestock and irrigation use. A county Soil Conservation District was established in 1943 to deal with these issues.

The district and other organizations, such as the Grange, promoted plow terracing, shelter belts and small-scale watershed dams, such as the Johnson Stock Dam (**SW00-163**) near Garland. A large-scale project that emerged in the 1960s north of Pleasant Dale is the Oak-Middle Creek Watershed, which encompasses seven dams to create a large lake and wildlife refuge. By 1966, the county possessed, in addition to other projects, 288 erosion control dams, 217 agricultural dams and over 16 million feet of terracing.⁵¹



SW00-163: Johnson Stock Dam Near Garland

While the Johnson Stock Dam was identified in the 2006-2007 Seward County NeHBS, there are numerous other structures evident throughout the county. While most of these simple structures are mundane and individually insignificant, taken as a whole they represent a concerted, county-wide effort to maintain the county's two most important economic assets—water and farmland. An intensive survey would identify these structures and provide the historical context necessary to appreciate their collective impact on Seward County.

NOTES:

51.Graff, *On a Bend of the River*, 89-97.

CHAPTER 4: PRESERVATION IN NEBRASKA

Throughout much of Nebraska's history, historic preservation was the province of dedicated individuals and organizations working alone in local communities. Since the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, however, the governor of each state has been required to appoint a State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) to oversee preservation efforts mandated by the Act. In Nebraska, the Director of the Nebraska State Historical Society (NSHS) serves as SHPO. The staff of the NSHS Historic Preservation Division forms the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office (NeSHPO).

The NeSHPO administers a wide range of preservation programs. The duties of the NeSHPO relating to programs called for by the National Historic Preservation Act include:

- Conducting and maintaining a statewide historic building survey.
- Administering the National Register of Historic Places (National Register) program.
- Assisting local governments in the development of historic preservation programs and certification of qualifying governments.
- Administering a federal tax incentives program for the preservation of historic buildings.
- Assisting federal agencies in their responsibility to identify and protect historic properties that may be affected by their projects.
- Providing preservation education, training, and technical assistance to individuals and groups and local, state, and federal

agencies.

What follows is a brief description of NeSHPO programs, followed by a staff guide with telephone numbers. Though described separately, it is important to remember that NeSHPO programs often act in concert with other programs and should be considered elements of the NeSHPO mission and a part of the mission of the NSHS.

Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey

The Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey (NeHBS) was begun in 1974. The survey is conducted on a county-by-county basis and currently includes more than 70,000 properties that reflect the rich architectural and historic heritage of Nebraska. The survey is conducted by researchers who drive every rural and urban public road in a county and record each property that meets certain historic requirements. Surveyors do not enter private property without permission. In addition to this fieldwork, surveyors research the history of the area to better understand their subject. The NeHBS often includes thematic or statewide subjects that may be unique to a certain county such as an historic highway or type of industry.

The purpose of the NeHBS is to help local preservation advocates, elected officials, land-use planners, economic development coordinators, and tourism promoters understand the wealth of historic properties in their community. Properties included in the survey have no use restrictions placed on them, nor does the survey require any level of maintenance or public accessibility by property owners. Rather, the survey provides a foundation for identifying properties that may be worthy of preservation, promotion, and recognition within a community.

The NeHBS provides a basis for preservation and planning at all levels of government and for individual groups or citizens. Generally, the NeHBS includes properties that convey a sense of

architectural significance. When possible and known, NeHBS also describes properties that have historical significance. The survey is not intended to be a comprehensive history of a county, but a detailed “first look” at historic properties. Additionally, as the NeHBS is in part federally funded, the NeSHPO must use federal guidelines when evaluating and identifying historic properties. In short, the NeHBS is not an end in itself, but a beginning for public planners and individuals that value their community’s history.

For more information, please call the NeHBS Program Associate or the Survey Coordinator listed in Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office Contacts.

National Register of Historic Places

One of the goals of the NeHBS is to help identify properties that may be eligible for listing in the National Register. The National Register is our nation’s official list of significant historic properties. Created by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the National Register includes buildings, structures, districts, objects, and sites that are significant in our history or prehistory. These properties may reflect a historically significant pattern, event, person, architectural style, or archaeological site. National Register properties may be significant at the local, state, or national levels.

Properties need not be as historic as Mount Vernon, or architecturally spectacular as the Nebraska State Capitol, to be listed in the National Register. Local properties that retain their physical integrity and convey local historic significance may also be listed.

It is important to note what listing a property in the National Register means or, perhaps more importantly, does not mean. The National Register does not:

- Restrict, in any way, a private property owner’s ability to alter, manage, or dispose of a property.
- Require that properties be maintained, repaired, or restored.
- Invoke special zoning or local landmark designation.
- Allow the listing of an individual private property over an owner’s objection.
- Allow the listing of an historic district over a majority of property owners’ objections.
- Require public access to private property.

Listing a property in the National Register does:

- Provide prestigious recognition to significant properties.
- Encourage the preservation of historic properties.
- Provide information about historic properties for local and statewide planning purposes.
- Help promote community development, tourism, and economic development.
- Provide basic eligibility for financial incentives, when available.

For more information, please call the National Register Coordinator listed in Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office Contacts.

Certified Local Governments

An important goal of the NeSHPO is to translate the federal preservation program, as embodied by the National Historic Preservation Act, to the

local level. One element of this goal is to link local governments with a nationwide network of federal, state, and local organizations. One of the most effective tools for this purpose is the Certified Local Government (CLG) program. A CLG is a local government, either a county or municipality, that has adopted preservation as a priority. To become a CLG, a local government must:

- Establish a preservation ordinance that includes protection for historic properties at a level the community decides is appropriate.
- Promote preservation education and outreach.
- Conduct and maintain some level of a historic building survey.
- Establish a mechanism to designate local landmarks.
- Create a preservation commission to oversee the preservation ordinance and the CLG program.

The advantages of achieving CLG status include:

- A CLG is eligible to receive matching funds from the NeSHPO that are unavailable to non-CLGs.
- Contributing buildings within local landmark districts may be eligible for preservation tax incentives (see below), without being listed in the National Register.
- Through the use of their landmarking and survey programs, CLGs have an additional tool when considering planning, zoning, and land-use issues relating to historic properties.
- CLGs have the ability to monitor and

preserve structures that reflect the community's heritage.

- CLGs have access to a nationwide information network of local, state, federal, and private preservation institutions.
- Finally, but not least, a CLG through its ordinance and commission has a built-in mechanism to promote pride in, and understanding of, a community's history.

Certification of a local government for CLG status comes from the NeSHPO and the National Park Service, and there are general rules to follow. A community considering CLG status, however, is given broad flexibility within those rules when structuring its CLG program. The emphasis of the CLG program is local management of historic properties with technical and grants assistance from the NeSHPO.

Preservation Tax Incentives

Since 1976 the Internal Revenue Code has contained provisions offering tax credits for the certified rehabilitation of income-producing historic properties. Historic properties are defined as those listed in the National Register, or as buildings that contribute to the significance of a National Register or a locally landmarked (by a CLG, see above) historic district. An income-producing property may be a rental residential, office, commercial, or industrial property. Historic working barns or other agriculture-related outbuildings may also qualify.

A certified rehabilitation is one that conforms to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation. The standards are a common sense approach to the adaptive reuse of historic buildings. It is important to remember that this program promotes the rehabilitation of historic properties so that they may be used to the benefit and enjoyment of the property owner and a community. The program is not necessarily

intended to reconstruct or restore historic buildings to exact, as-built specifications.

The tax incentive program in Nebraska has been responsible for:

- Reinvesting millions of dollars for the preservation of historic buildings.
- Establishing thousands of low- and moderate-income housing units and upper-income units.
- Encouraging the adaptive reuse of previously under or unutilized historic properties in older downtown commercial areas.
- Helping to broaden the tax base.
- Giving real estate developers and city planners the incentive to consider projects in older, historic neighborhoods.
- Helping stabilize older, historic neighborhoods.

Certification of the historic character of the income-producing property (usually by listing the property in the National Register) and certification of the historic rehabilitation is made by both the NeSHPO and the National Park Service. Before initiating any activity for a project that anticipates the use of preservation tax credits, owners should contact the NeSHPO and a professional tax advisor, legal counsel, or appropriate local Internal Revenue Service office. For more information, please call the Review and Preservation Services Program Associate listed in Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office Contacts.

Valuation Incentive Program

The Valuation Incentive Program (VIP) is a property tax incentive that assists in the preservation of Nebraska's historic buildings.

Through the valuation preference, the assessed valuation of an historic property is frozen for eight years at the year rehabilitation is begun. The valuation then rises to its market level over a period of four years. To be eligible for this state tax incentive, a building must:

- Be a qualified historic structure, either by listing in the National Register of Historic Places or by local landmark designation through an approved local ordinance.
- Be substantially rehabilitated, which means the project must be worth at least 25% of the property's base-year assessed value.
- Be rehabilitated in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings.

Buildings must be a qualified historic structure and the NeSHPO must approve the rehabilitation before construction work starts in order to qualify for the tax freeze benefits. The tax freeze benefits the owners of the historic properties and the community by:

- Providing a real economic incentive to rehabilitate historic buildings.
- Increasing the long-term tax base of a community.
- Helping stabilize older, historic neighborhoods and commercial areas.
- Encouraging the promotion, recognition, and designation of historic buildings.
- Allowing participation by local governments that enact approved historic preservation ordinances.

For more information about VIP, please contact

the NeSHPO VIP program coordinator listed in the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office Contacts.

Federal Project Review

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act requires that federal agencies take into account the effect of their undertakings on historic properties; develop and evaluate alternatives that could avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects their projects may have on historic properties; and afford the federal Advisory Council on Historic Preservation an opportunity to comment on the project and its effects on historic properties. The regulations that govern the Section 106 process, as it is known, also require that the federal agency consult with the NeSHPO when conducting these activities.

For example, if the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), through the Nebraska Department of Roads, contemplates construction of a new highway, FHWA must contact the NeSHPO for assistance in determining whether any sites or structures located in the project area are listed in, or eligible for listing in, the National Register. If properties that meet this criteria are found, the FHWA must consult with the NeSHPO to avoid or reduce any harm the highway might cause the property. Note that a property need not actually be listed in the National Register to be considered for protection, only to have been determined eligible for listing. This process is to take place early enough in the planning effort to allow for alternatives that would avoid adverse effects to historic properties; i.e., in the example above, the modification of a new highway's right-of-way could avoid an archaeological site or historic property.

It is important to note that public participation in this process is vital. The Section 106 process requires the federal agency to seek views of the public and interested parties if adverse effects to historic properties are discovered through

consultation with the NeSHPO. The NeSHPO examines information provided by the federal agency, the NeHBS, and the National Register; but often the most valuable information comes from comments provided by the public. Section 106 was included in the National Historic Preservation Act to protect locally significant historic properties from unwitting federal action. It is truly a law that gives the public a voice in an unwieldy bureaucratic system.

For more information about Section 106 review, please contact a member of the Federal Agency Review staff of the NeSHPO listed in Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office Contacts.

Public Outreach and Education

The primary function of the NeSHPO is to assist communities in preserving significant buildings, sites, and structures that convey a sense of community history. The most powerful tool available to the NeSHPO in this regard is public education. For this reason, NeSHPO staff spend considerable time conducting public meetings and workshops and disseminating information to the public.

The NeSHPO's goal is to assist local individuals, groups, and governments understand, promote, and preserve historic properties. The NeSHPO advocates not only the self-evident aesthetic advantages of historic preservation, but also the potential for preservation to help promote economic development, community planning, tourism, environmental sensitivity, and land-use planning.

The above short descriptions are meant to orient the reader to the NeSHPO programs within the larger mission of the NSHS. As all NeSHPO programs originate from a common source—the National Historic Preservation Act—they work best when they work together, either in whole or in part. For the programs to function at all, they require the interest and participation of the people

they are meant to serve... the public.

For more information about the NeSHPO or the programs described, please call (402) 471-4787 or

(800) 833-6747. Information is also available at the Nebraska State Historical Society web page at www.nebraskahistory.org.

**Nebraska State Historic Preservation
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The NeSHPO personnel above, excluding Dr. Steinacher, may also be reached by dialing (800) 833-6747

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APPENDIX A: LIST OF SURVEYED PROPERTIES

<u>NeHBS No.</u>	<u>Property Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Vicinity</u>
RURAL (194 Properties)			
SW00-002	Bank Barn	Rural	Milford
SW00-003	Nebraska Industrial Home	Rural	Milford
SW00-004	Blue River Power Co. Station #1	Rural	Milford
SW00-005	Nebraska Hall	SE Community College Campus	Milford
SW00-010	Barn	Rural	Milford
SW00-011	East Fairview Mennonite Church	Rural	Milford
SW00-012	West Blue UCC Church	Rural	Milford
SW00-013	Farmstead with Vernacular House	Rural	Milford
SW00-026	St. Paul Church & Cemetery	Rural	Milford
SW00-027	Farmstead with I-House	Rural	Pleasant Dale
SW00-028	Barns	Rural	Pleasant Dale
SW00-029	Immanuel Evangelical Lutheran Church	Rural	Garland
SW00-033	Farmstead with Vernacular House	Rural	Garland
SW00-036	Rolfsmeier Dairy	Rural	Seward
SW00-039	Farmstead with Prairie Cube House	Rural	Garland
SW00-041	Oak Grove Cemetery	Rural	Garland
SW00-043	Farmhouse with Vernacular House	Rural	Bee
SW00-048	Union Gate Cemetery	Rural	Bee
SW00-049	St. Wenceslaus Cemetery	Rural	Bee
SW00-050	Outbuildings and Dam	Rural	Staplehurst
SW00-052	Deutsche Evangelisch Lutherische Kirche	Rural	Staplehurst
SW00-053	St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Cemetery	Rural	Staplehurst
SW00-056	Immanuel Lutheran Cemetery & School	Rural	Utica
SW00-057	School District 66 Schoolhouse	Rural	Tamora
SW00-060	Mound Prairie Cemetery Gate	Rural	Goehner
SW00-061	American Foursquare Farmstead	Rural	Beaver Crossing
SW00-066	Dutch Colonial Revival Farmhouse	Rural	Beaver Crossing
SW00-070	Salem's Methodist Church	Rural	Goehner
SW00-071	Barn	Rural	Milford
SW00-073	Barn	Rural	Beaver Crossing
SW00-076	Bungalow Farmstead	Rural	Beaver Crossing
SW00-077	American Foursquare Farmstead	Rural	Beaver Crossing
SW00-079	Farmstead with Two Story Cube House	Rural	Goehner
SW00-080	Farmstead with Italianate House	Rural	Goehner
SW00-089	Milford Burlington Northern Depot	Rural	Milford
SW00-093	American Foursquare Farmstead	Rural	Seward
SW00-102	Danish Cemetery/Faith Lutheran Church	Rural	Staplehurst
SW00-103	Our Savior's Church and Rural School	Rural	Milford
SW00-105	Big Blue River Bridge	Rural	Staplehurst
SW00-106	Big Blue River Bridge	Rural	Beaver Crossing
SW00-107	Big Blue River Bridge	Rural	Beaver Crossing
SW00-108	Lincoln Creek Bridge	Rural	Staplehurst
SW00-110	Big Blue River Bridge	Rural	Seward
SW00-111	Big Blue River Bridge	Rural	Milford
SW00-112	Crooked Creek Bridge	Rural	Seward
SW00-115	Big Blue River Bridge	Rural	Milford
SW00-116	Indian Creek Bridge	Rural	Cordova
SW00-119	Plum Creek Bridge	Rural	Seward

SW00-122	Big Weedy Creek Bridge	Rural	Bee
SW00-125	551 st Strategic Missile Squadron Site #11	Rural	Tamora
SW00-126	Detroit-Lincoln-Denver Highway	Rural	Milford
SW00-128	Camden Cemetery	Rural	Milford
SW00-129	Englehaupt Cemetery	Rural	Beaver Crossing
SW00-130	Anderson Cemetery	Rural	Seward
SW00-131	Dry Creek Cemetery	Rural	Utica
SW00-132	Zion Lutheran Cemetery	Rural	Garland
SW00-133	Goldhammer Cemetery	Rural	Milford
SW00-135	Knob Hill Cemetery	Rural	Beaver Crossing
SW00-136	Leland Cemetery	Rural	Beaver Crossing
SW00-137	Leonard Cemetery	Rural	Beaver Crossing
SW00-138	Milford Mennonite Cemetery	Rural	Milford
SW00-139	Mount Carmel Cemetery	Rural	Garland
SW00-140	Mount Pleasant Cemetery	Rural	Ruby
SW00-141	First Methodist Cemetery	Rural	Goehner
SW00-142	Pleasant Dale Cemetery	Rural	Pleasant Dale
SW00-143	Pleasant View Cemetery	Rural	Milford
SW00-144	Prairie Grove Cemetery	Rural	Utica
SW00-146	Staplehurst Cemetery	Rural	Staplehurst
SW00-147	Evangelical Lutheran Cemetery	Rural	Garland
SW00-149	West Mills Cemetery	Rural	Milford
SW00-150	Zastrow Cemetery	Rural	Cordova
SW00-151	Farmstead with Queen Anne House	Rural	Bee
SW00-152	Farmstead with Vernacular House	Rural	Bee
SW00-153	Farmstead with Vernacular House	Rural	Bee
SW00-154	Vernacular Farmhouse	Rural	Bee
SW00-155	Farmstead with Vernacular House	Rural	Garland
SW00-156	Modern Queen Anne House	Rural	Garland
SW00-157	Vernacular Farmhouse	Rural	Garland
SW00-158	Railroad Bridge Abutment	Rural	Garland
SW00-159	Farmstead with Vernacular House	Rural	Garland
SW00-160	Middle Oak Creek Bridge	Rural	Garland
SW00-161	Farmstead with Gabled Ell House	Rural	Garland
SW00-162	Farmstead with Prairie Cube House	Rural	Garland
SW00-163	Johnson Stock Dam	Rural	Garland
SW00-164	Bungalow House	Rural	Bee
SW00-165	District 12 Schoolhouse	Rural	Bee
SW00-166	Farmstead with Vernacular House	Rural	Bee
SW00-167	Farmstead with Bungalow House	Rural	Bee
SW00-168	Farmstead with Vernacular House	Rural	Bee
SW00-169	Cut-Stone Railroad Culvert	Rural	Bee
SW00-170	Farmstead with Bungalow House	Rural	Bee
SW00-171	Barn and Corn Crib	Rural	Seward
SW00-172	Farmstead with Bungalow House	Rural	Garland
SW00-173	Contemporary-Style House	Rural	Garland
SW00-174	Germantown Cemetery	Rural	Garland
SW00-175	Big Blue River Bridge	Rural	Staplehurst
SW00-176	Farmstead with Prairie Cube House	Rural	Staplehurst
SW00-177	Farmstead with Vernacular House	Rural	Staplehurst
SW00-178	Farmstead with Gabled Ell House	Rural	Staplehurst
SW00-179	Big Blue River Bridge	Rural	Staplehurst
SW00-180	Farmstead with Italianate House	Rural	Staplehurst
SW00-181	Farmstead with Prairie Cube House	Rural	Staplehurst
SW00-182	Vernacular House	Rural	Staplehurst
SW00-183	Brush Creek Bridge	Rural	Staplehurst

SW00-184	Farmstead with Vernacular House	Rural	Staplehurst
SW00-185	Lincoln Creek Bridge	Rural	Utica
SW00-186	Neujahr Private Cemetery	Rural	Utica
SW00-187	Valleyview Cemetery	Rural	Utica
SW00-188	American Foursquare Farmstead	Rural	Utica
SW00-189	Bungalow Farmhouse	Rural	Utica
SW00-190	Farmstead with Vernacular House	Rural	Utica
SW00-191	Farmstead with Vernacular House	Rural	Utica
SW00-192	DeWitt Cemetery	Rural	Utica
SW00-193	Farmstead with Vernacular House	Rural	Utica
SW00-194	Farmstead with Bungalow House	Rural	Staplehurst
SW00-195	Farmstead with Bungalow House	Rural	Garland
SW00-196	Farmstead with Bungalow House	Rural	Garland
SW00-197	Farmstead with Prairie Cube House	Rural	Garland
SW00-198	Telephone Substation	Rural	Seward
SW00-199	Farmstead with Bungalow House	Rural	Seward
SW00-200	Ranch House	Rural	Seward
SW00-201	Plum Creek Bridge	Rural	Seward
SW00-202	American Foursquare Farmstead	Rural	Tamora
SW00-203	American Foursquare Farmstead	Rural	Tamora
SW00-204	Farmstead with Gabled Ell House	Rural	Tamora
SW00-205	Bredow Farmstead	Rural	Tamora
SW00-206	Tamora Cemetery	Rural	Tamora
SW00-207	Brush Creek Bridge	Rural	Seward
SW00-208	Farmstead with Vernacular House	Rural	Seward
SW00-209	Farmstead with Queen Anne House	Rural	Seward
SW00-210	Seward Cemetery	Rural	Seward
SW00-211	Farmstead with Bungalow House	Rural	Seward
SW00-212	Farmstead with Gabled Ell House	Rural	Seward
SW00-213	Farmstead with Bungalow House	Rural	Bee
SW00-214	St. Patrick's Cemetery	Rural	Utica
SW00-215	American Foursquare Farmstead	Rural	Goehner
SW00-216	American Foursquare Farmstead	Rural	Goehner
SW00-217	Crooked Creek Bridge	Rural	Seward
SW00-218	Farmstead with Bungalow Farmstead	Rural	Seward
SW00-219	Ranch House	Rural	Seward
SW00-220	American Foursquare Farmstead	Rural	Seward
SW00-221	Flying V Airport	Rural	Utica
SW00-222	Farmstead with Prairie Cube House	Rural	Beaver Crossing
SW00-223	West Fairview Mennonite Church	Rural	Beaver Crossing
SW00-224	Farmstead with Bungalow Farmstead	Rural	Beaver Crossing
SW00-225	West Fork Big Blue River Bridge	Rural	Beaver Crossing
SW00-226	Walnut Creek Cemetery	Rural	Beaver Crossing
SW00-227	Farmstead with Vernacular House	Rural	Goehner
SW00-228	West Fork Big Blue River Bridge	Rural	Beaver Crossing
SW00-229	Beaver Creek Bridge	Rural	Beaver Crossing
SW00-230	Farmstead with Bungalow House	Rural	Cordova
SW00-231	Farmstead with Italianate House	Rural	Cordova
SW00-232	West Fork Big Blue River Bridge	Rural	Beaver Crossing
SW00-233	Farmstead with Bungalow House	Rural	Beaver Crossing
SW00-234	Farmstead with Gabled Ell House	Rural	Beaver Crossing
SW00-235	Farmstead with Vernacular House	Rural	Beaver Crossing
SW00-236	Beaver Crossing Cemetery	Rural	Beaver Crossing
SW00-237	Farmstead with Bungalow House	Rural	Beaver Crossing
SW00-238	Farmstead with Bungalow House	Rural	Beaver Crossing
SW00-239	West Fork Big Blue River Bridge	Rural	Beaver Crossing

SW00-240	Calvary Cemetery	Rural	Beaver Crossing
SW00-241	Farmstead with Bungalow House	Rural	Milford
SW00-242	Oregon Trail Marker	Rural	Milford
SW00-243	Farmstead with Bungalow House	Rural	Milford
SW00-244	Farmstead with Vernacular House	Rural	Milford
SW00-245	Farmstead with Bungalow House	Rural	Milford
SW00-246	Farmstead with Bungalow House	Rural	Milford
SW00-247	Bungalow House	Rural	Milford
SW00-248	Ruby Immanuel Lutheran Church	Rural	Ruby
SW00-249	Farmstead with Gabled Ell House	Rural	Milford
SW00-250	Camp Kiwanis Site	Rural	Milford
SW00-251	Riverside Park	Rural	Milford
SW00-252	Covered Wagon Roof Building	Rural	Ruby
SW00-253	Farmstead and Motel-Campground	Rural	Ruby
SW00-254	Railroad Viaduct	Rural	Pleasant Dale
SW00-255	South Branch Middle Creek Bridge	Rural	Pleasant Dale
SW00-256	South Branch Middle Creek Bridge	Rural	Pleasant Dale
SW00-257	South Branch Middle Creek Bridge	Rural	Pleasant Dale
SW00-258	Roth's Restaurant	Rural	Ruby
SW00-259	Evangelical Church Cemetery	Rural	Pleasant Dale
SW00-260	American Foursquare Farmstead	Rural	Milford
SW00-261	Farmstead with Vernacular House	Rural	Pleasant Dale
SW00-262	Farmstead with Vernacular House	Rural	Pleasant Dale
SW00-263	Farmstead with I-House	Rural	Pleasant Dale
SW00-264	Farmstead with I-House	Rural	Ruby
SW00-265	Farmstead with Vernacular House	Rural	Ruby
SW00-266	Farmstead with Gabled Ell House	Rural	Seward
SW00-267	Farmstead with Vernacular House	Rural	Ruby
SW00-268	Farmstead with Bungalow House	Rural	Ruby
SW00-269	Geodesic Dome House	Rural	Seward
SW00-270	Farmstead with Bungalow House	Rural	Seward
SW00-271	Farmstead with Vernacular House	Rural	Tamora
SW00-272	Farmstead with Two Story Cube House	Rural	Tamora
SW00-273	USH 34 Concrete Bridge	Rural	Garland
SW00-274	Milford Pioneer Settlement Sites	Rural	Milford

BEAVER CROSSING (45 Properties)

SW01-001	Gabled Ell House	West Side Main Street btw Elm & Maple
SW01-002	Prairie Cube House	904 Main Street
SW01-003	Gabled Ell House	NW Corner Walnut & Main Street
SW01-004	Italianate House	SW Corner Walnut & Main Street
SW01-005	Queen Anne House	915 Walnut
SW01-007	Church of Christ	West Side Main btw Dimery & Beaver
SW01-008	James Hilbary House	609 Main Street
SW01-009	State Bank of Beaver Crossing	NW Corner Main Street & Dimery
SW01-011	Gabled Ell House	SW Corner Main Street & Elk
SW01-012	Gabled Ell House	486 Main Street
SW01-013	Queen Anne House	West Side Main South of Elk
SW01-014	Vernacular House	327 Main Street
SW01-015	Prairie Cube House	326 Main Street
SW01-017	Citizens State Bank	NW Corner Dimery & West
SW01-018	Masonic Temple	SW Corner Dimery & West
SW01-019	Commercial Building	South Side Dimery btw West & Center
SW01-020	Commercial Building	South Side Dimery btw West & Center
SW01-021	Petty's Hospital	South Side Dimery btw West & Center

SW01-026	Gabled Ell House	SW Corner Center & Maple
SW01-027	Beaver Crossing Grade School	SE Corner Center & Maple
SW01-028	Church of Christ	SW Corner Dimery & Center
SW01-038	Queen Anne House	SE Corner Dimery & Washington
SW01-040	Queen Anne House	104 Dimery
SW01-041	Commercial Building	South Side Dimery btw West & Main Street
SW01-043	Evans & Rolands Implement & Furniture	North Side btw West & Main Street
SW01-045	Telephone Building	West Side Main Street btw Dimery & Beaver
SW01-048	Vernacular House	910 Dimery
SW01-049	Queen Anne House	North Side Dimery East of Main Street
SW01-053	Bungalow House	700 Dimery
SW01-054	School	North Side Dimery btw Center & Omaha
SW01-055	Queen Anne House	616 Dimery
SW01-056	Vernacular House	Dimery East of Albert
SW01-057	Craftsman House	2015 Dimery
SW01-058	Beaver Crossing Water Tower	Elm & West
SW01-059	Bungalow House	NE Corner Fremont & Omaha
SW01-060	Bungalow House	605 Omaha
SW01-061	Bungalow House	406 Dimery
SW01-062	Prairie Cube House	706 Oak Street
SW01-063	Pedestrian Bridge	Dimery btw Omaha & Detroit
SW01-064	Vernacular House	703 Beaver
SW01-065	Vernacular House	404 West
SW01-066	Prairie Cube House	West Side West South of Elk
SW01-067	Vernacular House	323 Main Street
SW01-068	Beaver Crossing Park Entrance Gate	East End of Elk Street
SW01-069	Quonset Hut	NW Corner Main Street & Pioneers

BEE (15 Properties)

SW02-004	Post Office	SW Corner 2 nd & Elm
SW02-006	Commercial Building	NW Corner 2 nd & Elm
SW02-008	States Ballroom	NE Corner Elm & 2 nd
SW02-009	Bee Fire Station & City Hall	North Side Elm btw 2 nd & 3 rd
SW02-011	Queen Anne House	NE Corner 4 th & Elm
SW02-013	Bee School	NE Corner 3 rd & Ash
SW02-014	Vernacular House	NW Corner 3 rd & Ash
SW02-016	Queen Anne House	120 Oak
SW02-019	Vernacular House with Outbuildings	East Side btw Oak & Beech
SW02-021	St. Wenceslaus Church	North Side Elm btw 3 rd & 4 th
SW02-023	Vernacular House	East Side 3 rd Street South of Beech
SW02-024	Vernacular House	East Side 3 rd Street South of Beech
SW02-025	Vernacular House	NW Corner Oak & 4 th
SW02-026	Bungalow House	North Side Beech East of 3 rd
SW02-027	Prairie Cube House	NW Corner Beech & 1 st

CORDOVA (23 Properties)

SW03-001	Cordova Windmill	Center of Intersection of Helen & Hector
SW03-004	Queen Anne House	312 Socrates Street
SW03-005	Vernacular House	500 Socrates Street
SW03-006	Gabled Ell House	535 Socrates Street
SW03-007	Bungalow House	540 Socrates Street
SW03-008	Cordova Post Office	East Side Helen Street btw Hector & Railroad
SW03-009	Gas Station	SE Corner Helen & Hector
SW03-010	Bungalow House	315 Helen Street

SW03-011	Trinity Evangelical Church	SW Corner Helen & Andromache
SW03-012	Our Saviors Lutheran Church	SE Corner Helen & Priam
SW03-013	Gabled Ell House	170 Helen Street
SW03-014	Grain Elevator	NW Corner Hector & Railroad
SW03-015	Bungalow House	390 Nestor Street
SW03-016	Gabled Ell House	250 Nestor Street
SW03-017	Prairie Cube House	230 Nestor Street
SW03-018	Prairie Cube House	210 Nestor Street
SW03-019	Queen Anne House	405 Hector Street
SW03-020	Commercial Building	NW Corner Hector & Nestor
SW03-021	Commercial Building	North Side Hector btw Nestor & Helen
SW03-022	Bank Building	North Side Hector btw Nestor & Helen
SW03-023	Commercial Building	335-355 Hector Street
SW03-024	Jail	South Side Hector btw Nestor & Helen
SW03-025	Cordova School	285 Socrates Street

GARLAND (14 Properties)

SW04-001	Germantown State Bank	SE Corner 4 th & Frazier
SW04-009	Commercial Building	North Side 4 th btw Ryan & Hutchinson
SW04-010	Commercial Building	NE Corner 4 th & Ryan
SW04-011	Prairie Cube House	SE Corner 4 th & Ryan
SW04-014	Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church	SW Corner 4 th & Black
SW04-020	Garland School	NE Corner 1 st & Frazier
SW04-022	Theater	NW Corner 3 rd & Frazier
SW04-026	Dutch Colonial Revival House	401 Frazier
SW04-030	Bungalow House	540 Frazier
SW04-031	Two Story Cube House	SW Corner Frazier & 5 th
SW04-032	Prairie Cube House	SE Corner Hutchinson & 1 st
SW04-033	Gabled Ell House	264 2 nd Street
SW04-034	Garland Water Tower	SW Corner Nash & 3 rd
SW04-035	Vernacular House	SE Corner 5 th & Ryan

GOEHNER (19 Properties)

SW05-001	Goehner Bank	NE Corner May & James
SW05-002	Commercial Building	1251 May Street
SW05-003	Commercial Building	1312-22 May Street
SW05-004	Tudor Revival House	1201 May Street
SW05-005	Goehner Grange	SW Corner May & John
SW05-006	Shop Building	East Side May Street btw Edward & John
SW05-008	Vernacular House	1001 May Street
SW05-011	Bungalow School Garage	West Side Bessie Street btw John & Edward
SW05-013	Goehner School	1138 Bessie Street
SW05-018	Queen Anne House	North Side Robert btw Bessie & Main Highway
SW05-019	Goehner Vintage Auto	1150 May Street
SW05-020	Auto Garage	East Side May btw James & John
SW05-021	Commercial Building	West Side May Street btw James & John
SW05-022	Bungalow House	1301 Frances Street
SW05-023	Bungalow House	West Side Bessie btw Robert & Edward
SW05-024	Two Story Cube House	West Side Bessie btw Edward & John
SW05-025	Prairie Cube House	1217 Bessie Street
SW05-026	Gottlieb Eberspacher House/ Seward County Historical Society House	West Side 364 th Street

MILFORD (45 Properties)

SW06-002	Queen Anne Cottage House	202 4 th Street
SW06-003	Queen Anne House	301 1 st Street
SW06-005	Commercial Building	SE Corner 1 st & A
SW06-008	Commercial Building	South Side 1 st Street btw A & B
SW06-009	Martin's Oil & Propane	518 1 st Street
SW06-011	Vernacular House	801 1 st Street
SW06-013	Queen Anne Cottage House	719 2 nd Street
SW06-015	Good Shepard Lutheran Church	NE Corner 2 nd & C
SW06-016	Weibermeier City Library	SE Corner 2 nd & C
SW06-022	Prairie-style House	205 C Street
SW06-024	United Methodist Church	NW Corner 2 nd & B
SW06-034	Queen Anne House	735 3 rd Street
SW06-037	Queen Anne House	902 3 rd Street
SW06-040	Queen Anne Cottage House	702 4 th Street
SW06-042	Front-Gable House	611 4 th Street
SW06-047	Milford Mill and Hydroelectric Dam Ruins	East Side of RR Tracks, North of USH 6
SW06-048	Milford Opera House	North Side 1 st Street btw A & Walnut
SW06-050	Gas Station	620 1 st Street
SW06-052	Subway Auto Garage & Sales	NW Corner 2 nd Street and USH 6
SW06-053	Blue Mound Cemetery	South Side of City Limits
SW06-054	Milford City Hall	South Side 1 st Street btw A & B
SW06-055	Bungalow House	710 1 st Street
SW06-056	Bungalow House	721 1 st Street
SW06-057	Ranch House	734 Park Street
SW06-058	Queen Anne House	West Side Oneida North of Park
SW06-059	Queen Anne Cottage House	619 Park
SW06-060	Bungalow House	104 Cayuga
SW06-061	Bungalow House	108 Cayuga
SW06-062	Queen Anne House	109 Cayuga
SW06-063	Queen Anne House	NW Corner Cayuga & Park
SW06-064	Memorial Drinking Fountain	NE Corner of Public Square
SW06-065	American Foursquare House	201 S. Walnut
SW06-066	Bungalow House	302 3 rd Street
SW06-067	Quonset Hut	NE Corner Walnut & 2 nd
SW06-068	Bungalow House	750 3 rd Street
SW06-069	Colonial Revival House	319 E Street
SW06-070	Gabled Ell House	North Side 4 th Street btw E & D
SW06-071	Colonial Revival House	NW Corner 4 th & D
SW06-072	Bungalow House	731 4 th Street
SW06-073	Bungalow House	511 4 th Street
SW06-074	Vernacular House	SE Corner Walnut & 4 th
SW06-075	Bungalow House	311 4 th Street
SW06-076	Vernacular House	205 A Street
SW06-077	Ranch House	SE Corner 7 th & D
SW06-078	Ranch House	740 7 th Street

PLEASANT DALE (5 Properties)

SW07-005	United Methodist Church & Parsonage	NE Corner 2 nd & Main
SW07-008	Queen Anne House	NW Corner Pine & Elm
SW07-009	Pleasant Dale School	SW Corner Elm & Maple
SW07-010	Vernacular House	East Side Maple btw Pine & Elm
SW07-011	Bungalow House	202 Walnut Street

RUBY (1 Property)

SW08-001 Town Hall West Side Ash btw 2nd & 3rd

SEWARD (274 Properties)

SW09-002	Seven Day Adventist Church	SW Corner 11 th & Main
SW09-004	Prairie Cube House	905 Roberts Street
SW09-006	John Cattle, Jr. House	939 Hillcrest Avenue
SW09-007	Queen Anne House	1037 N. 8 th Street
SW09-008	Vernacular House	704 Roberts Street
SW09-009	Queen Anne House	406 N. 7 th Street
SW09-010	Prairie Cube House	321 N. 7 th Street
SW09-012	Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church	SE Corner 11 th & Bradford
SW09-013	Zimmerer House	316 N. 6 th Street
SW09-015	Prairie-style House	533 N. 6 th Street
SW09-016	Vernacular House	829 N. 6 th Street
SW09-018	Goehner House	441 N. 5 th Street
SW09-020	Italianate House	320 N. 5 th Street
SW09-023	United Presbyterian Church	NE Corner 4 th & Jackson
SW09-027	Friedens United Church of Christ	SW Corner 4 th & Roberts
SW09-029	Italianate House	NW Corner 4 th & Moffitt
SW09-030	Vernacular House	441 N. 3 rd Street
SW09-031	Vernacular House	427 N. 3 rd Street
SW09-032	Two Story Cube House	411 N. 3 rd Street
SW09-033	Vernacular House	410 N. 3 rd Street
SW09-037	Craftsman House	306 Bradford Street
SW09-039	St. John's Lutheran Church	SW Corner N. 3 rd & Seward
SW09-043	Vernacular House	231 Seward Street
SW09-044	Craftsman House	145 N. 3 rd Street
SW09-045	Queen Anne House	142 Seward Street
SW09-051	Vernacular House	248 N. 2 nd Street
SW09-052	Craftsman House	142 Bradford Street
SW09-053	Queen Anne House	201 Roberts Street
SW09-054	Queen Anne House	406 N. 2 nd Street
SW09-055	Dutch Colonial Revival House	421 N. 2 nd Street
SW09-056	Bungalow House	539 N. 2 nd Street
SW09-057	Bungalow House	745 N. 2 nd Street
SW09-058	Queen Anne House	SW Corner N. 2 nd & Hillcrest
SW09-066	Vernacular House	111 Seward Street
SW09-067	St. John's Lutheran Church	N. Columbia Ave. Across from Concordia University
SW09-068	American Foursquare House	645 N. Columbia Avenue
SW09-071	Lucille Duerr Mansion/Langworthy House	34 Lincoln
SW09-074	Harry T. Jones House	136 N. Columbia Avenue
SW09-075	Queen Anne House	SW Corner N. Columbia & Jackson
SW09-079	Two Store Cube House	NW Corner 8 th & Main
SW09-080	Queen Anne House	726 South Street
SW09-081	Prairie Cube House	541 S. 6 th Street
SW09-084	American Foursquare House	346 S. 6 th Street
SW09-085	Two Story Cube House	451 S. 6 th Street
SW09-087	Burlington Northern Depot	453 S. 4 th Street
SW09-090	Seward School Maintenance Building	NW Corner S. 3 rd & Elm
SW09-092	American Foursquare House	407 South Street
SW09-093	Seward County Courthouse	Courthouse Square--NW Corner S. 6 th & Main
SW09-094	Seward High School	South Side Main Street btw S. 3 rd & S. 4 th
SW09-095	Sears Catalog House	730 Jackson

SW09-096	Italianate House	208 S. 3 rd Street
SW09-097	American Foursquare House	222 Main Street
SW09-098	Italianate House	230 Main Street
SW09-099	Seward Elementary School	S. 3 rd & South
SW09-100	Vernacular House	408 S. 3 rd Street
SW09-101	Vernacular House	448 S. 3 rd Street
SW09-102	Vernacular House	505 S. 3 rd Street
SW09-103	Vernacular House	521 S. 3 rd Street
SW09-106	Queen Anne House	603 S. 3 rd Street
SW09-110	Vernacular House	243 S. 2 nd Street
SW09-111	American Foursquare House	207 S. 2 nd Street
SW09-114	Gabled Ell House	327 S. 1 st Street
SW09-117	Vernacular House	632 S. 1 st Street
SW09-118	Italianate House	709 S. Columbia Avenue
SW09-120	Vernacular House	603 S. Columbia Avenue
SW09-121	Vernacular House with Carriage Barn	NE Corner Ash & S. Columbia
SW09-122	Gabled Ell House	West Side S. Columbia Avenue btw Main & South
SW09-123	Willers Skelly Station	111 Main Street
SW09-126	Vernacular House	North End N. 9 th Street at Seward Street
SW09-127	Prairie-style House	111 N. Columbia Avenue
SW09-128	Tudor Revival House	15 Seward Street
SW09-129	Husker Beverage Building	629 Jackson Street
SW09-130	Zimmerer-Rolfsmeier Building	139 N. 6 th Street
SW09-131	Commercial Building/Well Bar	133 N. 6 th Street
SW09-132	Commercial Building/Cooksey Insurance	129 N. 6 th Street
SW09-133	Commercial Building	123 N. 6 th Street
SW09-134	Diers Building	600-604 Seward Street
SW09-135	Kolterman Block	608-612 Seward Street
SW09-136	Zimmerer Building	616-622 Seward Street
SW09-137	W.H. Moore Building	626-630 Seward Street
SW09-138	Commercial Building	636 Seward Street
SW09-139	Hedden-Woods Building	640-644 Seward Street
SW09-140	Goehner Building	648 Seward Street
SW09-141	Roberts Building	641-649 Seward Street
SW09-142	IOOF Hall/Commercial Building	635 Seward Street
SW09-143	McKillip Building	625 Seward Street
SW09-144	Tishue Block	619 Seward Street
SW09-145	Tishue Block	615 Seward Street
SW09-146	Tishue Block	611 Seward Street
SW09-147	Tishue Block	101 S. 6 th Street
SW09-148	Commercial Building	111-115 S. 6 th Street
SW09-149	Commercial Building/Bakery	117 S. 6 th Street
SW09-150	Oaks Building	123 S. 6 th Street
SW09-151	Commercial Building	125 S. 6 th Street
SW09-152	Hartwig Building	127-129 S. 6 th Street
SW09-153	Commercial Building	133 S. 6 th Street
SW09-154	Morris-Schmieding Building	143 S. 6 th Street
SW09-155	Masonic Building	149 S. 6 th Street
SW09-156	Seward Lumber Company	646 Main Street
SW09-157	Jones National Bank	605 Main Street
SW09-158	Anderson Veterinarian Hospital	243 S. 6 th Street
SW09-162	Seward City Hall/Fire Department	537 Main Street
SW09-163	Rivoli Theater	525 Main Street
SW09-165	Commercial Building	513 Main Street
SW09-166	Seward Post Office	501 Main Street
SW09-168	Squires-Campbell Building	236 S. 5 th Street

SW09-169	Coal House	230 S. 5 th Street
SW09-170	Steam Laundry Building	222 S. 5 th Street
SW09-171	Commercial Building	216 S. 5 th Street
SW09-172	Carnegie Library	208 S. 5 th Street
SW09-173	Public Auditorium/YMCA Building	South Side Main btw S. 4 th & S. 5 th
SW09-174	Jones Bank Building	148-156 S. 5 th Street
SW09-175	I.H. Feary Building	128-134 S. 5 th Street
SW09-179	Queen Anne House	217 S. 4 th Street
SW09-181	Thomas Building	426-432 Seward Street
SW09-182	Goehner Building	444 Seward Street
SW09-186	Commercial Building	145 N. 5 th Street
SW09-187	Commercial Building	West Side N. 5 th Street btw Jackson & Seward
SW09-188	M.A. Butler Building	504-508 Seward Street
SW09-189	Graff-Cattle Building	510-514 Seward Street
SW09-190	Adler Building	518 Seward Street
SW09-191	Berdolt Building	524 Seward Street
SW09-192	Pritschau Building	526-530 Seward Street
SW09-193	Vreeland Building	534 Seward Street
SW09-194	Abner Davis Building	540-544 Seward Street
SW00-195	Peter Goehner Building	546 Seward Street
SW09-196	Seward Bandstand Park	SE Corner N. 5 th & Jackson
SW09-197	Miers Brothers Livestock Dealers	North Side USH 34 East of Big Blue River
SW09-198	Berger Auto Supply Building	North of 148-156 S. 5 th Street
SW09-207	Bungalow House	548 N. 6 th Street
SW09-208	Greenwood Cemetery	West Side Bek Avenue & N. 2 nd Street
SW09-209	Seward Cemetery	SEC STH 15 & Waverly Road
SW09-210	Cape Cod House	303 S. Columbia Avenue
SW09-211	Prairie Cube House	339 S. Columbia Avenue
SW09-212	Bungalow House	438 S. Columbia Avenue
SW09-213	Ranch House	SE Corner S. Columbia & Ash
SW09-214	Vernacular House	535 S. Columbia Avenue
SW09-215	Ranch House	617 S. Columbia Street
SW09-216	Vernacular House	542 S. 1 st Street
SW09-217	Two Story Cube House	450 S. 1 st Street
SW09-218	Bungalow House	418 S. 1 st Street
SW09-219	Bungalow House	304 S. 1 st Street
SW09-220	Ranch House	145 Bemis Drive
SW09-221	Bungalow House	246 S. 3 rd Street
SW09-222	Airplane Bungalow House	228 S. 3 rd Street
SW09-223	Bungalow House	331 S. 4 th Street
SW09-224	Seward Electrical Plant	413 Ash Street
SW09-225	East Hill Motel	131 E. Main Street
SW09-226	Ranch House	SE Corner S. Columbia & Seward
SW09-227	Bungalow House	318 N. 1 st Street
SW09-228	Gabled Ell House	149 N. 1 st Street
SW09-229	Bungalow House	142 S. 2 nd Street
SW09-230	Colonial Revival House	206 Seward Street
SW09-231	Cape Cod House	236 N. 2 nd Street
SW09-232	Mediterranean Revival House	235 N. 2 nd Street
SW09-233	Ranch House	NW Corner N. 2 nd & Bradford
SW09-234	Bungalow House	324 N. 3 rd Street
SW09-235	Tudor Revival House	246 N. 3 rd Street
SW09-236	Ranch House	207 Seward Street
SW09-237	Colonial Revival House	140 Seward Street
SW09-238	Bungalow House	168 Seward Street
SW09-239	Bungalow House	East of 151 Seward Street

SW09-240	Bungalow House	320 Main Street
SW09-241	Vernacular House	814 Main Street
SW09-242	Hughes Brothers Manufacturing Company	210 N. 13 th Street
SW09-243	Seward City Pumping Plant	Moffitt Park
SW09-244	Boys Scout Pavilion	Moffitt Park
SW09-245	Bungalow House	605 S. 14 th Street
SW09-246	Vernacular House	802 Seward Street
SW09-247	Vernacular House	NE Corner S. 8 th & South
SW09-248	Dutch Colonial Revival House	344 N. 4 th Street
SW09-249	Bungalow House	333 N. 4 th Street
SW09-250	Craftsman House	332 N. 4 th Street
SW09-251	Vernacular House	227 N. 4 th Street
SW09-252	Vernacular House	224 N. 4 th Street
SW09-253	Bungalow House	South Side Seward Street btw N. 3 rd & N. 4 th
SW09-254	Contemporary-style House	North Side Seward Street btw N. 3 rd & N. 4 th
SW09-255	American Foursquare House	324 N. 5 th Street
SW09-256	Bungalow House	333 N. 5 th Street
SW09-257	Seward Civic Center	616 Bradford Street
SW09-258	Vernacular House	305 N. 8 th Street
SW09-259	Nebraska Army National Guard Armory	201 N. 8 th Street
SW09-260	Prairie Cube House	129 N. 8 th Street
SW09-261	Commercial Building	728 Seward Street
SW09-262	Commercial Building	714 Seward Street
SW09-263	Auto Garage	NW Corner N. 7 th & Seward
SW09-264	Bungalow House	West Side N. 8 th Street btw Roberts & Moffitt
SW09-265	Bungalow House	527 N. 8 th Street
SW09-266	Vernacular House	543 N. 8 th Street
SW09-267	Craftsman House	606 N. 8 th Street
SW09-268	Bungalow House	424 N. 7 th Street
SW09-269	Ranch House	612 Roberts Street
SW09-270	Commercial Building	420 Seward Street
SW09-271	Farmers Co-op Gas Station	NW Corner Seward & N. 4 th
SW09-272	Commercial Building	South Side Main btw S. 4 th & S. 5 th
SW09-273	Seward Recreation	West Side S. 4 th Street btw Main & Seward
SW09-274	Prairie Cube House	545 Grand Avenue
SW09-275	Vernacular House	192 Lincoln Street
SW09-276	Bungalow House	705 N. 8 th Street
SW09-277	Bungalow House	818 N. 8 th Street
SW09-278	Dutch Colonial Revival House	920 N. 8 th Street
SW09-279	Dutch Colonial Revival House	936 N. 8 th Street
SW09-280	Ranch House	811 Hillcrest Street
SW09-281	Bungalow House	920 N. 7 th Street
SW09-282	Bungalow House	716 N. 7 th Street
SW09-283	Tudor Revival House	611 N. 6 th Street
SW09-284	Bungalow House	623 N. 6 th Street
SW09-285	Cape Cod House	639 N. 6 th Street
SW09-286	Bungalow House	651 N. 6 th Street
SW09-287	Bungalow House	838 N. 6 th Street
SW09-288	Bungalow House	858 N. 6 th Street
SW09-289	Bungalow House	924 N. 6 th Street
SW09-290	Bungalow House	933 N. 6 th Street
SW09-291	Tudor Revival House	945 N. 5 th Street
SW09-292	Ranch House	930 N. 5 th Street
SW09-293	Tudor Revival House	864 N. 5 th Street
SW09-294	Tudor Revival House	901 N. 5 th Street
SW09-295	Cape Cod House	830 N. 5 th Street

SW09-296	Bungalow House	629 N. 5 th Street
SW09-297	Bungalow House	621 N. 5 th Street
SW09-298	Bungalow House	609 N. 5 th Street
SW09-299	Bungalow House	604 N. 5 th Street
SW09-300	Cape Cod House	519 N. 5 th Street
SW09-301	American Foursquare House	503 N. 5 th Street
SW09-302	Vernacular House	402 N. 5 th Street
SW09-303	Gabled Ell House	430 N. 4 th Street
SW09-304	Vernacular House	445 N. 4 th Street
SW09-305	Ranch House	906 N. 3 rd Street
SW09-306	Ranch House	850 N. 3 rd Street
SW09-307	Colonial Revival House	243 Moffitt Street
SW09-308	Cape Cod House	420 N. 2 nd Street
SW09-309	Bungalow House	430 N. 2 nd Street
SW09-310	American Foursquare House	445 N. 2 nd Street
SW09-311	Dutch Colonial Revival House	214 Moffitt Street
SW09-312	Bungalow House	NW Corner Cedar & N. 2 nd
SW09-313	Vernacular House	54 Lincoln Street
SW09-314	Neo-Colonial Revival House	130 Moffitt Street
SW09-315	Tudor Revival House	430 N. 1 st Street
SW09-316	Colonial Revival House	411 N. Columbia Avenue
SW09-317	Bungalow House	431 N. Columbia Avenue
SW09-318	Bungalow House	745 N. Columbia Avenue
SW09-319	American Foursquare House	755 N. Columbia Avenue
SW09-320	Bungalow House	773 N. Columbia Avenue
SW09-321	Vernacular House	West Side N. Columbia North of University Avenue
SW09-322	St. John Lutheran Church	SW Corner N. Columbia & Hillcrest
SW09-323	Ranch House	1027 Sunrise Drive
SW09-324	Contemporary House	1036 Sunrise Drive
SW09-325	Ranch House	1300 N. 5 th Street
SW09-326	Tudor Revival House	West Side N. 5 th Street btw North & Hillcrest
SW09-327	Tudor Revival House	1039 N. 5 th Street
SW09-328	Tudor Revival House	1023 N. 5 th Street
SW09-329	St. Andrews Episcopal Church	NE Corner N. 6 th & Hillcrest
SW09-330	Seward Time Capsule	North Side Hillcrest Drive btw Davisson & N. 5 th
SW09-331	Ranch House	401 Bader Avenue
SW09-332	Seward County Fairgrounds Barn	Seward County Fairgrounds
SW09-333	Prairie Cube House	334 E. Bradford Street
SW09-334	Ranch House	587 Northern Heights Drive
SW09-335	Ranch House	1210 N. 7 th Street
SW09-336	Neo Colonial Revival House	1166 N. 6 th Street
SW09-337	Ranch House	1130 N. 6 th Street
SW09-338	Tudor Revival Faculty Housing	920 N. Columbia Ave—Concordia University Campus
SW09-339	Period Revival Faculty Housing	144 Faculty Lane—Concordia University Campus
SW09-340	Period Revival Faculty Housing	158 Faculty Lane—Concordia University Campus
SW09-341	Health & Human Performance Building	200 Faculty Lane—Concordia University Campus
SW09-342	Music Center Building	Concordia University Campus
SW09-243	Brommer Art Center	Concordia University Campus
SW09-344	Founders Hall	Concordia University Campus
SW09-345	Weller Hall	Concordia University Campus
SW09-346	Scheulke Hall	Concordia University Campus
SW09-347	Strieter Hall	Concordia University Campus
SW09-348	Jesse Hall	Concordia University Campus
SW09-349	Queen Anne House	422 Hillcrest Street
SW09-350	Dorcas Hall	Concordia University Campus

STAPLEHURST (35 Properties)

SW10-002	Vernacular House	SW Corner 4 th & A
SW10-003	Vernacular House	NW Corner 4 th & A
SW10-006	Commercial Building	North Side A Street btw 3 rd & 4 th
SW10-007	Commercial Building	North Side A Street btw 3 rd & 4 th
SW10-008	Commercial Building	North Side A Street btw 3 rd & 4 th
SW10-013	Commercial Building	North Side A Street btw 3 rd & 4 th
SW10-014	Commercial Building	NW Corner 3 rd & A
SW10-019	Vernacular House	NE Corner 3 rd & South
SW10-020	Lumberyard Building	South Side A Street btw 2 nd & 3 rd
SW10-021	Municipal Garage	NW Corner A & 2 nd
SW10-022	Tamora-Staplehurst Co-op Elevator	NE Corner 2 nd & A
SW10-024	Queen Anne House	SW Corner 5 th & A
SW10-027	Vernacular House	South Side A Street btw 4 th & 5 th
SW10-028	Vernacular House	South Side A Street btw 4 th & 5 th
SW10-030	Vernacular House	North Side A Street btw 5 th & 6 th
SW10-032	I House	SW Corner 6 th & B
SW10-034	Staplehurst School	SW Corner 8 th & A
SW10-036	Queen Anne House	605 6 th Street
SW10-037	Vernacular House	605 South Street
SW10-038	Queen Anne House	SE Corner 7 th & South
SW10-039	Staplehurst Water Tower	SE Corner 8 th & A
SW10-040	Prairie Cube House	140 7 th Street
SW10-041	Vernacular House	130 7 th Street
SW10-042	Bungalow House	635 South Street
SW10-043	Vernacular House	NE Corner 5 th & C
SW10-044	Vernacular House	West Side 4 th Street btw A & B
SW10-045	Bungalow House	145 5 th Street
SW10-046	Bungalow House	135 5 th Street
SW10-047	Gas Station	SW Corner 2 nd & A
SW10-048	Vernacular House	North Side B Street btw 1 st & 2 nd
SW10-049	Bungalow House	640 B Street
SW10-050	Vernacular House	700 B Street
SW10-051	Vernacular House	SE Corner 8 th & South
SW10-052	Bungalow House	North Side A Street btw 4 th & 5 th
SW10-053	Vernacular House	NW Corner 7 th & A

TAMORA (2 Properties)

SW11-004	Tamora School	West Side Chapman Street btw S. Railroad & Daly
SW11-007	Gabled Ell House	Chapman Street North of N. Railroad

UTICA (20 Properties)

SW12-001	Queen Anne House	NE Corner 2 nd & A
SW12-004	H. Zumwinkle Commercial Building	NE Corner 1 st & E
SW12-015	Italianate House	SW Corner 2 nd & B
SW12-016	Gabled Ell House	680 2 nd Street
SW12-018	Vernacular House	710 B Street
SW12-021	Prairie Cube House	300 3 rd Street
SW12-023	St. Patrick's Catholic Church	NE Corner 3 rd & Centennial
SW12-035	Utica Cemetery	USH 34 & B Street
SW12-036	Bungalow House	1165 Centennial Avenue
SW12-037	Gabled Ell House	SW Corner E & Nebraska
SW12-038	Auto Dealership	SE Corner E & Ohio

SW12-039	Prairie Cube House	NW Corner B & Indiana
SW12-040	Commercial Building	NW Corner 2 nd & D
SW12-041	Commercial Building	West Side D Street btw 1 st & 2 nd
SW12-042	Bungalow House	NE Corner 2 nd & F
SW12-043	Bungalow House	NW Corner 3 rd & C
SW12-044	Bungalow House	SW Corner 4 th & D
SW12-045	Bungalow House	SE Corner 4 th & F
SW12-046	Prairie Cube House	West Side D Street North of 5 th
SW12-047	Commercial Building	West Side D Street btw 2 nd & 3 rd

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GLOSSARY

Art Moderne Style (circa 1930-1950). An architectural style featuring industrial technology and streamlined simplicity. Features include smooth, rounded corners, horizontal massing, details in concrete, glass block, aluminum, and stainless steel.

Association. Link of historic property with a historic event, activity, or person. Also, the quality of integrity through which a historic property is linked to a particular past time and place.

Balloon frame. A type of support for wood-frame buildings that utilizes vertical studs that extend the full height of the wall and floor joists fastened to the studs with nails. Balloon-frame buildings in Nebraska became popular with the expansion of the railroad when milled lumber could be shipped to the plains for relatively low cost.

Bay window. A decorative window that projects out from the flat surface of an exterior wall, often polygonal in design. Bay windows are often seen on Queen Anne style buildings.

Boom-Town (circa 1850-1880). See false-front.

Brackets. Support members used under overhanging eaves of a roof, usually decorative in nature.

Building. A building is erected to house activities performed by people.

Bungalow/Craftsman Style (circa 1890-1940). An architectural style characterized by overhanging eaves, modest size, open porches with large piers and low-pitched roofs.

Circa, Ca., or c. At, in, or of approximately, used especially with dates.

Clapboard. Relatively long, thin boards that have a thick lower edge and a feathered, or tapered upper edge. The shape of the boards permits them to be overlapped horizontally. Clapboard is most commonly used as cladding material on vernacular farm houses and their secondary buildings.



Example of Commercial Vernacular style.

Column. A circular or square vertical support member.

Commercial Vernacular Style (circa 1860-1930). A form of building used to describe simply designed commercial buildings of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, which usually display large retail windows and recessed entrances on the first floor.

Contributing (National Register definition). A building, site, structure, or object that adds to the historic associations, historic architectural qualities for which a property is significant. The resource was present during the period of significance, relates to the documented significance of the property, and possesses historic integrity, or is capable of yielding important information about the period.

Contributing (NeHBS definition). A building, site, structure, object, or collection of buildings such as a farmstead that meets the NeHBS criteria of integrity, historic association, historic architectural qualities, and was present during the period of significance. A property that contributes to the NeHBS is generally evaluated with less strictness than for an individual listing on the National Register, yet more strictness than a building which may “contribute” to a proposed National Register district.

Cross-Gable (circa 1860-1910). A vernacular building form typically two stories and square in plan with two identical roofs whose ridges intersect to produce a cruciform.

Design. Quality of integrity applying to the elements that create the physical form, plan, space, structure, and style of property.

Dormer. A vertical window projecting from the roof. Variations of dormer types can be based on the dormer’s roof form, for example shed dormer, gable dormers, and hipped dormers.

Dutch Colonial Revival Style (circa 1900-1940). A residential architectural style based on the more formal Georgian Revival style. This style is identified by its gambrel roof and symmetrical facade.

Eclectic Style (circa 1890-1910). An eclectic building displays a combination of architectural elements from various styles. It commonly resulted when a house designed in one architectural style was remodeled into another.

Elevation. Any single side of a building or structure.

Eligible. Properties that meet the National Parks Service Criteria for nomination and listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

Evaluation. Process by which the significance and integrity of a historic property are judged and eligibility for National Register of Historic Places (National Register) listing is determined.

Extant. Still standing or existing (as in a building, structure, site, and / or object).

False-front (circa 1850-1880). A vernacular building form which is typically a one-and-one-half story front gable frame building with a square facade that extends vertically in front of the front-facing gable. This gives an entering visitor the sense of approaching a larger building. This form is often used in the construction of a first-generation commercial building, thus is also known as “boom-town.”

Feeling. Quality of integrity through which a historic property evokes the aesthetic or historic sense of past time and place.

Fenestration. The arrangement of windows and other exterior openings on a building.

Foursquare Style (circa 1900-1930). Popularized by mail-order catalogues and speculative builders in the early twentieth century, this style is typified by its box-like massing, two-stories, hipped roof, wide overhanging eaves, central dormers, and one-story porch spanning the front facade.

Front Gable (circa 1860-1910). The vernacular form of a building, generally a house, in which the triangular end of the roof faces the street.

Gable. The vertical triangular end of a building from cornice or eaves to ridge.

Gabled Ell (circa 1860-1910). The vernacular form of a building, generally a house, in which two gabled wings are perpendicular to one another in order to form an “L”-shaped plan.

Gable end. The triangular end of an exterior wall.

Gable roof. A roof type formed by the meeting of two sloping roof surfaces.

Gambrel roof. A roof type with two slopes on each side.

High Victorian Gothic (circa 1865-1900). This architectural style drew upon varied European medieval sources and employed pointed arches and polychromatic details. The heavier detailing and more complex massing made this style popular for public and institutional buildings.

Hipped roof. A roof type formed by the meeting of four sloping roof surfaces.

Historic context. The concept used to group related historic properties based upon a theme, a chronological period, and / or a geographic area.

Historic siding materials

As asphalt building materials became more popular, companies such as Flinkote, Johns-Manville, Ruberoid, and Pabco began creating siding materials in addition to roof shingles. The asphalt roofing industry developed between 1903 and 1920, creating varied shingle sizes and shapes. The siding shingles were typically similar in color and design to the roofing shingles, but were larger in size. During the 1930s, the Flintkote Company offered a siding pattern that imitated bricks. During World War II the use of asbestos-cement siding and roofing materials rose to new levels, primarily as a result of the need to enclose munitions supplies with an easy assembled, inexpensive, fireproof material. The material became a popular residential building material following the war. Asbestos-cement siding shingles, also referred to as slate siding, came in a wide variety of colors, sizes, and textures. During production, asbestos fibers were typically bound with cement, causing the asbestos to be unable to breathe, and therefore limiting the health risk. The material proved popular because of building material shortages caused by the war, the efficient price, and the benefit of being fireproof. Companies that produced asphalt building materials, such as Johns-Manville, Ruberoid, and Pabco also produced asbestos materials. Advertisements from the 1950s show how popular these products were, and claimed that they could modernize a home, add fireproof protection, and were a permanent, no maintenance product. Production began during World War II, and some companies produced siding into the 1980s, although rising health concerns about the materials in the 1960s curtailed popularity. (Discussion adapted from Thomas C. Jester, ed., *Twentieth-Century Building Materials* [Washington D.C.: The McGraw-Hill Companies, 1995], 42, 250).



Example of Front Gable building form.



Example of Gabled Ell building form.

Integrity. Authenticity of a property's historic identity, evidenced by the survival of physical characteristics that existed during the property's historic period.

Italianate Style (circa 1870-1890). A popular style for houses, these square, rectangular, or L-shaped, two-story buildings have low-pitched, hip roofs, with wide eaves usually supported by heavy brackets, tall narrow windows, and front porches. In some cases, the roof may be topped with a cupola.

Keystone. A wedge-shaped piece at the crown of an arch that locks the other pieces in place. It is seen most often over arched doors and window openings and is sometimes of a different material than the opening itself.

Late Gothic Revival Style (circa 1880-1920). A later version of the Gothic style, these buildings are generally larger and use heavy masonry construction. In churches, masonry is sometimes used throughout the structure. The pointed-arch window openings remain a key feature; however, designs are more subdued than those of the earlier period.

Location. Quality of integrity retained by a historic property existing in the same place as it did during the period of significance.

Materials. Quality of integrity applying to the physical elements that were combined or deposited in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.

Mediterranean Revival (circa 1900-1940). These buildings are characterized by flat wall surfaces, often plastered, broken by a series of arches with terra cotta, plaster, or tile ornamentation. Details such as red tile roofs and heavy brackets are also commonly seen.

Multiple Property Nomination. The National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property documentation form nominates groups of related significant properties. The themes, trends, and patterns of history shared by the properties are organized into historic contexts. Property types that represent those historic contexts are defined within the nomination.

National Register of Historic Places (National Register). The official federal list of districts, buildings, sites, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture that are important in the prehistory or history of their community, state, or nation. The program is administered through the National Park Service by way of State Historic Preservation Offices.

National Register of Historic Places Criteria. Established criteria for evaluation the eligibility of properties for inclusion in the National Register.

Neo-Classical Style (circa 1900-1920). An architectural style characterized by a symmetrical facade and usually includes a pediment portico with classical columns.

Noncontributing (National Register definition). A building, site, structure, or object that does not add to the historic architectural qualities or historic associations for which a property is significant. The resource was not present during the period of significance; does not relate to the documented significance of the property; or due to alterations, disturbances, additions, or other changes, it no longer possesses historic

integrity nor is capable of yielding important information about the period.

Noncontributing (NeHBS definition). A building, site, structure, object, or collection of buildings such as a farmstead that does not meet the NeHBS criteria of integrity, historic association, historic architectural qualities, or was not present during the period of significance. Noncontributing properties are not generally entered into, or kept in, the NeHBS inventory; however, exceptions do exist.

Object. An artistic, simple, and / or small-scale construction not identified as a building or structure; i.e. historic signs, markers, and monuments.

One-story Cube (circa 1870-1930). The vernacular form of a house, which is one-story and box-like in massing. Features generally include a low-hipped roof, a full front porch recessed under the roof, little ornamentation, and simple cladding, such as clapboard, brick, or stucco. Also known as a Prairie Cube.



Example of One Story Cube building form.

Period of Significance. Span of time in which a property attained the significance for which it meets the National Register criteria.

Pony truss bridge (circa 1880-1920). A low iron or steel truss, approximately 5 to 7 feet in height, located alongside and above the roadway surface. Pony truss bridges often range in span lengths of 20 to 100 feet.

Portico. A covered walk or porch supported by columns or pillars.

Potentially eligible. Properties that may be eligible for listing on the National Register pending further research and investigation.

Property. A building, site, structure, and / or object situated within a delineated boundary.

Property type. A classification for a building, structure, site, or object based on its historic use or function.

Queen Anne Style (circa 1880-1900). A style that enjoyed widespread popularity, particularly in the eastern portion of Nebraska. These houses are typically two stories tall, have asymmetrical facades, and steeply pitched rooflines of irregular shape. Characteristics include a variety of surface textures on walls, prominent towers, tall chimneys and porches with gingerbread trim.



Example of Side Gable building form.

Setting. Quality of integrity applying to the physical environment of a historic property.

Shed roof. A roof consisting of one inclined plane.

Side Gable (circa 1860-1940). The vernacular form of a building, generally a house, in which the gable end of the roof is perpendicular to the street.

Significance. Importance of a historic property as defined by the National Register criteria in one or more

areas of significance.

Site. The location of a prehistoric or historic event.

Spanish Colonial Revival Style (circa 1900-1920). These buildings, which have a southwestern flavor, show masonry construction usually covered with plaster or stucco, red clay tiled hipped roofs and arcaded porches. Some facades are enriched with curvilinear and decorated roof lines.

Structure. Practical constructions not used to shelter human activities.

Stucco. A material usually made of Portland cement, sand, and a small percentage of lime and applied in a plastic state to form a hard covering for exterior walls.

Tudor Revival Style (circa 1920-1940). A style that reflects a blend of variety of elements from late English medieval styles. It is identified by steep gables, half-timbering, and mixes of stone, stucco, and wood.

Turret. A little tower that is an ornamental structure and projects at an angle from a larger structure.

Two -story Cube (circa 1860-1890). The vernacular form, generally for a house, which is a two-story building, box-like in massing, with a hipped roof, near absence of surface ornament, and simple exterior cladding such as brick, clapboard, or stucco.

Vernacular. A functional, simplistic building or structure without stylistic details. Vernacular form buildings were usually designed by the builder, not by an architect.

Workmanship. Quality of integrity applying to the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture, people, or artisan.